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The Bombay Gazette.

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		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1896.
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th April
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4173	W. J. Nanles	1th "
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rasserich	4,191	772	1st May 1896
POSEIDON		3,878	650	1st June 1896

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CLEKTRA	P. Kossovich	3,185	359	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL,
PERFORMANCE
In Aid of the
MASONIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS
(English and Scottish Constitutions)

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble LORD SANDHURST, Pro. District Grand Master, Bombay, and J. W. Smith, Esq., Grand Master, all Scottish Freemasonry in India.

"THE FAST COACH"
FARCE BY CLARIDGE AND SOUTAR.

Mr. Wiffleblinks.....Mr. J. P. Mackeson
Mr. Phœlix Phastly.....Mr. J. P. de Montmorency, R.N.
Jeremiah Boldt.....Mr. A. W. Wise.
Laura.....Mrs. Cruickshank.
Mary Miffs.....Mrs. Bice.
Mrs. Cubbidge.....Miss Lester.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

"BREACH OF PROMISE"
AN EXTRAVAGANT FARCE,
In Two Acts
BY
J. W. ROBERTSON.
CHARACTERS

Mr. Ponticopp.....Mr. M. Crawford.
Philip.....,, J. P. Mackeson.
Achates Croopie.....,, A. W. Wise.
Mr. Fullawords.....,, J. Reed.
David.....,, W. Pratt.
Clementina Ponticopp.....Mrs. Cruickshank.
Honor Molloy.....Miss Howard Smith.
Guests, etc.

ACT I HONOR'S LODGINGS.
ACT II MR. PONTICOPP'S DRAWING ROOM.

To commence 9-15 P. M.

PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Orchestra under the direction of Mr. F. Seymour Dove.

Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle.....Rs. 3.
Other Rows Dress Circle.....Rs. 2.
Back Seats.....R°. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half price to back seats only.

TENDERS are invited by the 30th instant for (500 FIVE HUNDRED CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, to be Delivered before the 5th June next.

Specification and particulars on Application to

GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer, Baroda.

THE
"NEGLIGE" SHIRT,
The most comfortable
SHIRT
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

THE "NEGLIGE"
WHITE AND COLOURED OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS,
made of a strong Oxford cloth, which will wear and wash well, with stiff cuffs, Rs. 3-4 each.

THE "NEGLIGE"
COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRT,
made from a soft zephyr cloth in plain pink and blue, with stiff cuffs, Rs. 4-8 each.

THE "NEGLIGE"
ÆRAL NET SHIRT,
a most comfortable and cool shirt for tropical wear, in neat plain colours, with stiff white linen cuffs, Rs. 4-12 each.

THE "NEGLIGE"
SPUN SILK SHIRT,
made from a soft spun silk, in white grounds, with neat pink, blue and different coloured stripes, with fine white linen cuffs, Rs. 8-12 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES.
COLOURED—
—SHIRTS
—NEW BLUES—
—NEW PINKS—
SPORTS, STRIPES AND FIGURES.
NEW
SOFT KEMPTON SHIRTS.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAN MOHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULA, of Bombay, Khoja, Mohomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to PURCHASE from Messrs. AHMED OOMER and HAJEE CASSUM HAJEE MOOSA, both of Bombay, Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the land, hereditaments and premises hereinafter described. All persons having any claim against the said land hereditaments and premises by way of lease, lien, sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, next door to the National Bank of India, within 14 days from this date, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter made will be considered as null, void and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground belonging to Meerza Ally Mahomedkhan Shoostry, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and erected thereon, situate and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Old Nagacha Padda or Meerza Alli Mahomedkhan Street, now called the New Bengalpora Street, near Cavil Gully, containing by admeasurement twenty-two feet in breadth and twenty-nine feet and four inches in length, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Cavil Gully, on or towards the West by the house of Gowlan Assa Bayee, widow, now of Ebrahim Gunny, on or towards the South by the Public Road or Street, and on or towards the North by the House of Sukhina Bai, deceased, widow of Rumjan Moolla, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 153, and now under B Ward No. 3265, Street No. 2022, and which said land hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1896.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from S. Bebsch, Esq. A.M.I.C.E. Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. at P. W. Storeyard, next to the Mahim Fort, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins, cut trees and right of removing fruit of boker trees; also right of removing mango and cajoo fruits, and cut trees of Sion Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April 1896.

KUPPER'S PILSENER
Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.
Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd April, 1896.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 224 OF 1896.

In the matter of JAN MAHOMED USMAN an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of GULAM ALI GULAM HUSEN the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Gulam Ali Gulam Husen was filed in this Honourable Court on the twenty-first day of April, instant, and whereas the said Jan Mahomed Usman has been this day duly adjged to have committed and act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section eight of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-second day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of April, 1896.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

IN CONTINUATION of the notices lately issued, Members are informed that THIS DEPOT is in FULL WORKING ORDER; and that, as Large Consignments have been received from Home, it is now FULLY STOCKED in all Departments, with the exception of the following:—

No. 6 DEPARTMENT.—Veterinary Instruments.
No. 10 DEPARTMENT.—Tennis Flannels, Uniform Cases, and certain Accoutrements.
No. 13 DEPARTMENT.—Devotional Works.
No. 14 DEPARTMENT.—Some kinds of Spectacles, Eyeglasses, and Telescopes.

With the above exceptions, the Departments are as well stocked, as ever they were before; and in some cases, even better.

Special attention is drawn to the following, just received:—Havana Cigars, and A and N Cigarettes.
Whatman's Drawing Paper, and Sketch Blocks.
New Engravings and Etchings, and Photographic Goods, Cameras, &c.
Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Companions, and Fans.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES for Rs. 2,500 have been STOLEN. Any person dealing with the same will do so at his own risk. 3½ per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 2,500—No. 809653 for Rs. 500 of 1865; old No. 296728, new No. 14324 Bombay, for Rs. 1,000 of 1865; old No. B001239, new No. 7013 Bombay, for Rs. 1,0 0 of 1854-55. Standing in the name of CURSETJEE DADABHOY, No. 361, Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register, on the 9th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJI, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 9.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR FARM of the RAJPIPLA STATE, for three years, from 1st August, 1896. Each Tender should state the minimum yearly Revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras Time), on Wednesday, the 13th May, 1896. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Undersigned, who will have full power to reject or accept any Tender without giving any reasons for doing so.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall within one week after the decision of the Undersigned has been communicated to him, deposit with the Undersigned a sum in cash or in Government Securities endorsed to him, which, added to the deposit of Rupees one thousand made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the Annual Revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the License to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his Tender will be cancelled, and fresh Tenders will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4. Any information as to issues, duty, prices, profit, &c., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the License, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Senior Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla State. The British Still-head duty system is in force and the Licence is based on the form current in British Districts.

5. With the farm of Country Liquor will be given, on payment of separate amount for each item,

(1). License for a shop for the sale of European liquor in the Town of Nandod.

(2). The right to collect duty, at the rate of Rs. 2 per kalshi (16 local maunds), on Mhowra Flowers exported beyond the limits of the State.

(3). The right to sell Toddy in the Town of Nandod.

Separate amounts should be Tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

6. Fees for Licenses for tapping Toddy Trees will be levied by the State Departmentally during the currency of the Farm at rates which will not be less than those at present prevailing.

F. W. SNELL, LIEUT.-COL.,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, Rewa Kantha, 15th April, 1896.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s
WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India" ,, Rs. 76 ,, Rs. 40 ,,

For those Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 4,500,000 = ,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....,, 4,020,000 = ,, 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—.14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0 0
Reserves and Rest	,,	10,79,540	12 8
Deposits	,,	97,19,594	10 5
Bankers Balances	,,	11,749	2 8
Bills and Acceptances	,,	7,17,549	0 5
Sundries	,,	1 13,006	2 11
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	,,	4,86,145	9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	,,	1,19 08,402	9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	,,	1,93,190	15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	,,	5,79,901	1 1
Total	Rs.	1,40,86,549	13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE—9, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The Policies are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s.

per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST

Fire Office in the world, a position which

shows the Public's Appreciation of

its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
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S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various
advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.

To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further-East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

Volume I. which forms a handsome large 8vo. book of 582 pages, with Illustrations, will be sold with Vol. II., the net price of the two Volumes being £1-16s. with order.

As soon as Vol. II. is issued the price of the complete work WILL BE RAISED, to £2-12-6.

Subscriptions to be sent to the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or to the MANAGER "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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APPENDIX.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,413
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
ank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£41to1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	655
Anglo-Indian. ellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bombay Limited	871	00	all	9 per ct.	28
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	90	1,00	1,000	dvdRs.40	880xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	50	1,00	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1 00	1,00	1,000	dvdRs.40	600
Central India	1,00	00	500	dvdRs.50	1,010xd
China Mills Co Ld	90	1 00	1,000	dvdRs. 5?	880
City of Bombay Mills	60	1,00	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,015xd
Coimbatore S and W	1 00	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	60	50	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,000	dvdRs.00	660
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	935
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	685xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,000	50	475
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	880xd
Hindustán	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hin gu nghat Mills	700	50	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	725
Hydershot	1,000	1,00	1,000	35	1,481
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	965
Indian Manf.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,180
Madras United	35?	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,00
Mahaluxmee	60?	1,00	1,000	...	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,850
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs7?	2,330
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	470
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,375
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 40	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,910
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,770
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	905
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	695
Sassoon and Allasee	,000	0(	500	dvdRs80	760xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,00	1,000	5(	400
Union Mills Ld	0(	1,00	1,000	...	660
Vaid lshwar Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	90	500	500	dvdRs.5?	880
Victoria Mills	55(	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,40	1,000	1,000	35	785
Wadia Mills	1,00	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B, B & C. I. R.	...	£ 2?		0.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	320
BackBay Baths	50(	5(	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	9,000	10(	100	10	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	...	2,50(	1,500	30(	5,200
De. Now Issue	50(	375	625	75	1,340
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	50(	500	5(	1,425
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India	1,500	20(	200	1	210
Dhuar Mills	1,000	20(	200	1	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	2,800	25(	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	10(	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	20(	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	900
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Mapkie & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	156
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	106
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	600
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	35	6?	1,100
Thacker & Co,	1,500	100	100	7	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs11	18½ xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	10?
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	215
Colaba	1,000	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,290xd
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1174
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,?35
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	565
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	365
Hisgoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	921
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	921
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	335
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	30	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,275
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	2?-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-2
Do, do, new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do, Dreszos	,,	17-2
Silver	,,	93-8
4?8 Do.	,,	96-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bhurtpore Press Company, Bruce Lane, 2-30 p.m.
Annual meeting, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, 5-15 p.m.
Arrival of General Sir H. Brackenbury, 10-45 a.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Armenia entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Natal, per extra s. s. Crescent, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 10th inst., were formally dissolved yesterday.

MUNIFICENT CHARITY.—We learn that a wealthy Khoja gentleman of Bombay has expressed his intention to contribute the munificent sum of one and a-half lakh of rupees for a public purpose.

VASANT VYAKHYAN MALA.—The first lecture of the season, under the auspices of the said Sabha, will be delivered on Sunday, the 3rd proximo, by Mr. Keshave Hari Powdwal, at Nana's School, at 3 p.m. The topic selected for the day is "Present Education."

PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless, a sum of Rs. 53,540 was contributed for charitable and benevolent purposes out of the deceased's own estate, and by his relatives and friends.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of the above institution will be held in the Albert Hall of the institution, to-day, at 5-15 p.m., to pass the directors' report and audited accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward. Members and subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Muncherji Dadabhoy, a Parsee, residing in Lohar Street, near the Adumji Peerbhoy Market, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, the theft of jewellery, collectively valued at Rs. 2,?50, and also of three Government promissory notes—two for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 500—from a large box, which was kept in the front room of the first floor of the house. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that the box in question belongs to complainant's sister, who had given it to him about fifteen days ago for safe custody, during her absence from Bombay. The box, in addition to the property stolen, contained other articles of jewellery and a quantity of wearing apparel. How this box came to be selected in particular from all the other numerous boxes and cupboards on the several floors of complainant's house and how it is there is no trace of how the thief or thieves gained access to the interior of the house, are mysteries yet to be solved by the police.

THE FIRE AT THANA.—A correspondent writes:—In your to-day's issue re the fire in Thana I find that names of certain gentlemen have been omitted. I don't mean to say that the same is intentional since in the crowd your informant may have not been able to discern these men. I mean to do them justice. These are: The Chief Constable, the Police Inspector, Mr. Kale, the Vice-President of the Municipality, Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, and that worthy Deputy Collector. The work done by the police on the occasion of the fire under their two officers was passing admirable, while it was all owing to the indefatigable labour of the Vice-President, who had been very early on the spot, and had personally ran to the police station, &c., to secure prompt service of the fire pumps and the pipes, and to the presence of mind of the Huzur Deputy Collector, who on receipt of news of fire despatched a special messenger to the chief constable to come and render all possible assistance without delay, that the fire could be effectively checked in time.

FORCIBLY TAKING AWAY HIS WIFE.—Amirbee, a Pathan woman, residing on the ground floor of a house at Walpakady Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday noon, that during her absence at the Dongree Bazaar, her daughter, Javerbai, aged fourteen years, was forcibly taken away in a conveyance by her husband, Noor Khan, a Pathan, to his residence at Cooria, the girl having on her person at the time gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 63, belonging to the informant. It appears that the girl Javerbai left her husband's house about five or six months ago on account of his ill-treatment, and came to Bombay and stayed with her mother at Walpakady. During her stay with the mother, her husband used to visit her frequently, and continued these visits until the morning of the 25th January last, when Amirbee accused Noor Khan of having attempted to poison her by mixing some poisonous drug in her cup of tea. The husband was prosecuted before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who discharged him, as the Government Chemical Analyser did not detect any poisonous substance in the tea, and the evidence adduced by the prosecution was insufficient. The police referred Amirbee to a magistrate. She wishes to bring back her daughter from her husband's protection at Cooria, as she fears Noor Khan may do her daughter personal injury.

SAD SUICIDE OF A PARSEE STUDENT.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of a young Parsee, named Kaikhosro Jijibhoy Consaissariatvalla, aged twenty-three years. The deceased was a student in the Wilson College, and only a few months ago he passed his examination in P.E. and obtained prizes. He was of a very excitable temper, and had been for the last twelve months subject to fever and cough. He occasionally lived with his uncle at Mazagon, and at times with his sister at Stone Bridge, Fort. On Tuesday morning he left his sister's house, and went to the market, where he purchased three-fourths of a tola of opium for four annas and returned home. During the day he appeared to be cheerful, but in the evening took very little food, and went to bed as usual. About midnight he got up and vomited outside the window of his room, and in a short time fell down, and commenced breathing very heavily, and became unconscious. A Parsee medical practitioner was sent for, and on arrival examined deceased, and found him suffering from opium-poisoning. About 3 o'clock in the morning Kaikhosbro was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died, at 8 o'clock in the morning. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to opium-poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide with opium.

AN OVER-ZEALOUS RAILWAY POLICE SEPOY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Cushna, a Hindu employe in the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with theft of a quantity of turmeric, onions and beetleputs, collectively valued at one anna and six pies, the property of the company. He was further charged with retaining and concealing articles of provision, valued at two annas and a-half, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears that, on Sunday, the accused was leaving the Ward Bunder goods yard, when policeman No. 258 of the G. I. P. Railway police, doing duty at the gate, searched him, and it was alleged that the articles were found in his possession. The sepoy, whose name is Chimnaji Atmaram, arrested the man, and subsequently had his house searched, when the articles of provision, alleged to have been stolen, were found therein. The accused denied the charge, stating that the articles were his own property, and he bought them in the bazaar. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that no offence seemed to have been committed in respect of the above articles, which were not identified as the company's property, and which could be had from the bazaar. They have no distinct marks of the company, and the sepoy was not justified in arresting the man. The accused was discharged, and the property was ordered to be returned to the accused.

SUICIDE OF A FIREMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Byculla, regarding the death of a Mahomedan fireman, named Shaik Jaffer Shaik Lal Mahomed, aged fifty years, residing at Hoare Square. It appears that for the last eight months deceased had been suffering from fever and cough, and was unable to continue his vocation, and hence became involved in pecuniary difficulties. He requested his fellow workmen to get up a subscription amongst themselves for the maintainance of himself and his two motherless children, as his health had completely broken down, and prevented him from earning his livelihood. He frequently complained to his mother that his life was a burden to him. On Tuesday evening Shaik Jaffer left his house saying that he was going to search for employment, and he has since been missing. About half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, the G. I. P. Railway police found the dead body of the deceased lying across the rail of the up-goods line at Byculla, the head being completely severed from the trunk. The mother was informed, and the body was identified as that of the deceased. It is supposed that some time during Tuesday night the deceased went to the Byculla goods yard, and lay himself down on the line of the rail, with the result that he was run over by a goods train that passed the Byculla railway running goods shed. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Garrigdon Road London, England.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases, acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.'

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF A MISTRY.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave decision in the case in which Keroba Krishnaji, an old Hindu mistry, stood charged with negligence and doing a rash and negligent act in that he caused the death of a Hindu labourer, Heroo Bapu, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. F. A Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, in giving the decision said: There is practically no dispute as to the facts of this case, which are as follows: On about the 24th February last a notice was moved on Mr. Burjorji Rustomji, the manager of the estate of Purmanandas, calling upon the owners of certain premises in Hanuman lane, which formed part of Permanandas Jewandas' estate, to pull down those premises. At the time the notice was served the premises, which consisted of a shop with a loft over it, were occupied by tenants, who remained in occupation upto almost the end of March, but it appears that on 29th March the work of demolition commenced under the orders of the accused, Keroba Krishna, who is permanent mistry in the employ of the trustee of the estate, and who receives pay as such at the rate of Rs.40 a month. The work proceeded from day to day, and on Thursday, April 2nd, the roof and loft over the shop had been demolished, and any planking or flooring there may have been to the loft had been removed. During the process of demolition a quantity of debris had found its way into the shop, and when the loft had been entirely removed it appears that a pause was made in the actual demolition of the building to enable the debris to be cleared out of the ground floor. The condition of the building then appears to have been as follows: The four side walls up to the beams between the shop and loft were standing; the beams resting on the front and rear walls were in their places, and there were five joists running from front to rear resting upon the beams. The front of the shop consisted of two pillars or posts of wood upon which the beam rested and between these posts were the frames of the doors, above which was a rafter and between the rafter and the beam above it was a piece of brick wall about a foot in height the whole resting on a plinth about two and a-half feet in height. The posts at the sides rested upon, and were partially let into, Itdoes notappear from the report of the Municipal Inspector of buildings that the front wall was out of plumb though he reported generally that "posts on ground floor are rotten," and he states that he referred to one of the posts onwhich the front beam rested in this general statement. The front beam which was produced in court, is in an extremely rotten state. This appears to be the state of the building when the operation of demolition was temporarily suspended on Thursday, April 2nd. Up to this time, while the work had been in progress, coolies had been stationed on the road holding ropes affixed to either side of the building so as to warn passers-by and to protect them from injury by falling materials, but when the actual work of demolition had been suspended those coolies were withdrawn and no precautions were taken to warn the public of the danger. The work of clearing up debris inside the building was resumed on Friday morning, April 3rd, the accused being present for about an hour and giving orders regarding that work. He left at about 10 a.m., leaving a sepoy in charge of those men and those women who were engaged in removing the debris. At about 11-15 this sepoy went for his dinner, leaving all the work people at work in the rear of the building. At about 11-30 the whole of the front of the building fell out into the road, and in its fall crushed a passer-by, named Heroo Bapu, inflicting such injuries upon him that he died shortly afterwards. Under these circumstances this court is asked to frame charges against the accused under sec. 228 of I. P. Code of negligence with respect to pulling down this building, and under sec. 304 (a) of I. P. Code for causing the death of Heroo Bapu by negligence. The negligence alleged by the Public Prosecutor is that the accused being the person who by his servants was pulling down the building did not take such precautions as from the nature of his act he was bound to take to warn the public of the existence of danger to passers-by—that in the words of the section he did not take such order with that building as was sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that building. These words in themselves are very wide, but they are considerably limited by such words, which require that the person accused must have knowingly or negligently omitted to take such order. The question then, taking it for the purpose of argument that the accused is the party responsible here, for the court to decide is whether the accused was negligent in the performance of his work (for it has not been suggested that he knew that it was probable the front of the house would fall) or ought he to know that the front was likely to fall. If so, it was undoubtedly his duty, either by propping it up or by keeping a constant watch upon passers-by to guard against danger to human life. Now it appears from the evidence of the Municipal Inspector that he did not expect the wall to fall by itself. Whether this was the state of his mind on the subject on the 17th February when he inspected the house, or on the 29th March when he again saw the building, does not appear; but if he did expect the wall to fall on the 29th March it was undoubtedly his duty to communicate the opinion either to the person in charge of the operations or to his superior officer at the Municipality, for it was upon his report that the order to demolish the house was made. At this time the true precautions were being taken to warn the public of danger, for ropes were extended half way across the street, but that would not be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that front wall, for after the upper portion had been pulled down the debris of the front wall fell 12 or 13 feet across the street. But although this witness gives no warning to the accused of the probability of danger, the Public Prosecutor urges that the mere accident itself raises the presumption of negligence on accused's part, and he cites the case of Byrne against Boadle 33 L. J., Ex. 13., as an authority for his contention. In that case the court held that where a person who was walking along the street was injured by a vessel of floor falling on him from an upper window it was for incumbent upon him affirmatively to prove negligence on the part of the occupier of the house whence it fell. In the course of his judgment in that case Pollock C. B. says "so in the construction or repairing of a house or building if a person passing along the street is damaged by something coming down which according to ordinary course of dois work ought not to come down into the street, I think the accident alone would be sufficient evidence of negligence." This at first sight appears to cover this case, so far as criminal cases come under the same rule as a civil case; but I think that the learned chief Baron had in his mind at the time the fall of something had previously been placed in such a position with regard to the public street that the parson in charge of that thing had a special duty cast upon him to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent its fall. I do not think that he had in his mind the fall of the house itself into the public road. But even if I am wrong in that supposition it appears to me that this case cannot be accepted as an authority governing the case before this court. As Mr. Brown pointed out, Byrne vs. Boadle is a civil case and this case is a criminal matter and where the doctrine of constructive negligence is applied to criminal law the interpretation of the section must be stricter. The only reason for the fall of this wall which has been suggested—except that the wall had been struck by falling debris—is that the tenor of one of the posts supporting the beam had entirely rotted away, and that is a defect which the accused could not have ascertained until the post itself had been taken down. If this was the cause of the accident it appears to me that the accused can in no way be held criminally responsible for it, as it was a fact that he had no means of ascertaining or guarding against. If it was not the cause of the accident there is no cause assigned in the evidence when this building stood without any apparent danger for nearly twenty-four hours in the same condition should suddenly collapse after that interval. I must therefore find that no case of negligence has been made out against the accused, and this will of course dispose of the presumption under both sections, and will also render unnecessary any decision as to the liability of the accused for the work of those who worked under his order. In discharging the accused I must express my satisfaction that the accident did not occur a few days earlier when its results would have probably been very much more lamentable than they were on 3rd April, and I hope that it will lead to much more vigorous examination of the soundness of buildings in Bombay that appears to be made at present.

The accused was accordingly discharged.

THE Bishop of Oxford has been looking over, in advance, the book, Documents Illustrative of English Church History, on which Mr. Henry Gee and Mr. W. J. Hardy have been engaged. He thinks that it will, and indeed must, be received as a great boon by English Churchmen. He praises the plan on which it is conceived, the selection of the documents it contains, and the way in which these are arranged and edited. The intention of the work is to meet a want frequently felt by students who desire to see for themselves the more important documents relating to the Church. The volume is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan, and is almost ready.

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IMPORTANT JUDGMENT TO MERCANTILE PEOPLE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

HERMAN DIETEL VS. NANSEY PEEROO MAHOMED.

THIS was a suit by the plaintiff through his constituted attorneys, Messrs. Walker and Smetham, to recover from defendant, the sum of Rs. 1,721-8-10, being the value of two cases of woollen satin, alleged to have been wrongfully taken possession of by the defendant and converted to his own use, and Rs. 116-14-0 as court's costs of the suit. Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

His Honour the Acting Chief Judge in delivering judgment said: This is an action in conversion for the value of two cases of woollen satins deposited with the defendant by the late firm of Durst, Hosli and Co. The plaintiff is a German merchant of Grietz. The defendant refuses delivery and claims a lien on the goods either as a banker or pledgee of the goods from Durst, Hosli and Co. under an indent given to Durst, Hosli and Co. by one Goculdas Goorji; the two cases were forwarded to Bombay by the plaintiff as a clean shipment not drawn against. The indent was placed or executed by the plaintiff, and the value of the goods was to be remitted from Bombay on the acceptance of the goods by the indentor. The latter declined acceptance, and the goods remained in the office of Durst, Hosli and Co. till the 9th May, 1894. On that day 31 cases, including the two cases of satin now in dispute, were forwarded by Durst, Hosli and Co. to the defendant's godown. There was no advance made against the 31 cases or any portion of them. It is admitted, however, that about the 9th May, Durst, Hosli and Co. owed to the defendant about a lakh of rupees. The defendant now seeks to exercise his lien against the 31 cases, alleging that Durst, Hosli and Co. were entitled to pledge them. Durst's firm having filed their petition in insolvency, plaintiff demanded the return of the two cases from the defendant, and on refusal he has filed this suit to recover Rs. 1,721-8-10, including interest. It is necessary to ascertain the legal position of the three parties concerned. The defendant occupied the dual position of a banker and also a muccadum to Durst, Hosli and Co. In the former capacity only he had a lien on goods pledged or bailed to him; in the latter he was simply a paid agent to clear his employer's goods from the Customs or to store them and keep them in his charge. Durst, Hosli and Co were factors and commission agents in Bombay: the plaintiff was their correspondents in Germany, who executed indents sent to him on account of the Native dealers. The relation between the plaintiff and Durst, Hosli and Co, was that of principal and agent. As regards the two cases of satin the "just disponendi" remained in the plaintiff, and the property in the goods continued in him as the shipper till they were either paid for and taken delivery of or resold in the usual way on account of the indentor. Mr. Davar, for the defence, contended that the relation between the plaintiff and Durst, Hosli and Co. was that of a vendor and purchaser, but the execution of the indent order on charging a commission, the sending out the goods on account of the indentor on condition that the price was to be remitted on the indentor's accepting or taking delivery of the goods, the circumstance that Durst, Hosli and Co. incurred no liability whatever by acting as purchasing agents and in forwarding indents in Europe, leave no room for doubt that the position is simply that of principal and agent (see Ireland vs. Livingston L. R. 5?, L. 407, and Strahmedalli vs. Schiller D sogne L. R. 13, Bom. 470). The right, therefore, of the defendant to refuse delivery of the goods claimed in this suit can only be justified under sections 171 and 173 of the Contract Act, and under the agreements of the 28th November, 1892, and 1st April, 1893, between Durst, Hosli and Co. and defendant. Under the agreemen's Durst, Hosli and Co. could only have the right to pledge their own goods or goods which they were possessed of as factor, provided the pawnee acted in good faith, and had no reasonable suspicion that the pawners were acting improperly. The two agreements, therefore, have not much to do with the determination of the matter in issue. The decision of the question whether there was any pledge intended or created by sending the 31 cases to defendant's godown must be determined by the construction of the forwarding letter of the 9th May, 1894. That letter was precise and plainly stated that the goods were forwarded "for storage" and on accounts of the European firms mentioned therein. In that letter the two cases of satin were put down as on account of Herman Dietel, the plaintiff. There is no reference in it suggesting any pledge or asking for any advance; no suggestion is made in it that to cover previous indebtedness, the goods were forwarded as and by way of collateral security. The meaning of the parties and the nature of the transaction cannot be better elucidated. We have then to see what was the usual course of dealings between Durst, Hosli and Co. and the defendant. Their intimate connection for this business and the information that Durst, Hosli and Co. gave from time to time by letters while demanding advances or asking for refund of manufacturers' money for remittance home point very clearly to the conclusion that the defendant or his mehta, Ambaram, knew or ought to have known the nature of the business carried on by Durst, Hosli and Co. It is abundantly proved from the correspondence between and parties long prior to the date of the disputed transaction, that the firm used to store goods in the godown for "safe custody" without receiving any advances against them, and to treat them quite independent of the general banking or pledge account. Whenever such "clean" indent or consignment goods were taken delivery of by indentors, the payment for their value was made over to defendant as to a banker or shroff, and the sums so paid in were taken back by Durst, Hosli and Co. for remittance to the home firms or manufacturers without any reference to the general account. The letters written between June, 1893, and January, 1894 (Exhibits L to S), prove this practice, and further establish one important circumstance that Durst, Hosli and Co. often wrote to defendant distinguishing import goods, which were drawn against and paid, and those that were clean and not drawn against. They further establisht at at times when the defendant hesitated to refund on demand, the monies paid to him as a banker on account of unadvanced goods, the payment was insisted upon by Durst, Hosli and Co., and he was informed that the monies belonged to manufacturers and not to him (Exhibit S. These letters prove that the defendant had a knowledge of the different sorts of paid and unpaid manufacturers' goods, and of Durst and Co.'s "own" goods. The real character of the transaction that took place between the defendant and his employers does not, therefore, admit of doubt; nor is the answer as to what that involved difficult. I find that besides receiving advances on cotton purchases for export business, Durst, Hosli and Co. received advances generally on pledge of their "own" imports, and sometimes on pledge of indent goods which were drawn against. The advances so taken were temporary loans, repaid on receipt of the price from indentors. As a rule, Durst Hosli and Co. received no advance against clean consignments or indent goods, but simply stored them for safe custody in the muccadum's godown. But when the indent goods were so stored, the practice adopted was somewhat peculiar, Durst, Hosli and Co. on receiving the prices for the goods, paid them over to the defendant as their banker, and gave an order on defendant to deliver the goods and documents in short time after recovered the same sums of money or approximate amounts whenever they had to make remittances for the goods to the home manufacturers. Considering the evidence I cannot but think that the 31 cases were kept in the godown simply for safe custody or "for storage." The various transactions so differentiated, had, of course, different rights or obligations attached to them, and it is necessary to keep them in view to determine whether the defendant obtained in law any right as a pledgee or any lien as a banker, when the possession of the 31 cases were transferred to him by Durst, Hosli and Co. The 31 cases were so transferred while Durst was away, and Hausser was in charge of the firm. Hausser is positive that he did not agree to give any lien on the goods, and did not agree to give them as a further security for the debt that was due and owing by the firm to the defendant. On the other hand, the defendant and his mehta say they declined to give any more advances when the firm of Durst, Hosli and Co. became shaky, and thereupon the 31 cases were handed over as further security. The debt due was a lakh of rupees, while the 31 cases did not exceed Rs. 8,000 in value. They even went the length of stating that on the same day Rs. 18,000 were advanced, suggesting thereby at first that the whole of the advance was so made in consequence of the deposit of the 31 cases. Afterwards the mehta, Ambaram, said that only Rs.3,000 out of the whole advance, went to cover the 31 cases. But this story was found untenable immediately that the defendant's cash book entry was produced, and which proved conclusively that the whole sum of Rs. 18,000 was paid for the purchase of 280 bales of cotton for export. Under such circumstances I cannot accept the evidence given for the defence. It is safe to rely on the documentary evidence afforded by the defendant's account books, and by the forwarding letter of the 19th May, 1894, and I am of opinion that there was no advance made on the 31 cases, including the two cases now in disputes, and that as a matter of fact these goods were not given to the defendant by way of collateral security for any prior debt. The question then resolves itself into one of law; whether the defendant obtained any lien as a banker under section 171 or as a pledgee under section 178 by the transfer of possession, which he had from Durst, Hosli and Co. of the 31 cases so as to defeat the claim of the present plaintiff, the unpaid owner or manufacturer of the two cases of satin. The provisions of the Factors' Act of 1889 do not apply to us, but there is no doubt that the possession that Durst had of these goods was that of commission agent, as we understand that expression or of a "mercantile agent" as understood by section I. of that Act, and as such Durst, Hosli and Co. would have in the customary course of business authority either to sell the goods or to raise money on their security. Under the Contract Act the possession intended in section 178 or section 108 which refers to the sale of goods, is the kind of possession, which a factor or agent has, where the owner of goods although he has parted with the possession, may give instructions to the person in possession what to do with the goods (see Greenwood vs. Holquette 12, Beng. L. R. 42, and Shunker vs. Mohanlal, L. L. R. 11, Bom. 704). Mr. Davar argued that the possession, that Durst, Hosli and Co. had, was that of a purchaser, as the plaintiff had sent over the goods with a clean bill-of-lading. There was certainly no agreement between the parties either for the sale of the goods at the option of the buyer or any absolute and binding agreement for as observed in Helby vs. Mathews (App. Cases 1895, p. 471), the plaintiff could not have sued Durst and Co. and recovered the value as on an absolute binding contract

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

CONSOLS were quoted 1-8th per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 113 1-8; but Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent., to 121¼. Three and a half per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-8ths per cent. higher, at £64 1-8. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 31d. per oz; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 37¾ cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 101½; but Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·16.

The Indian Council allotted 2 lakhs of extra Bills each of the three presidencies yesterday, at 1s. 2 1-8d., which is 3·32d. higher than last Wednesday's regular allotment price for Bills, and the highest rate which has since been obtained for extra allotments of the same. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on Bombay at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-8d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,040,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady; and with both spot and arrival prices all unchanged. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The New York Cotton market was almost unchanged yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 7 15-16 cents per lb. while July Futures advanced 3 points, returning to last Friday's quotation of 7·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the figures for this season's receipts to date compare as follows with those for the same period in the ten previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	9,000	12,000	7,000
Three days' do.	24,000	36,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895	4,903,000	7,598,000	5,612,000

A moderate business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having again been the principal buyers. They have purchased 2,600 bales consisting of 1,000 Broach, at Rs. 203; 800 Amreli, at Rs. 196; 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 182; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 152; and 150 each of Khuadwa, at Rs. 179; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 176 per candy. The Mills, on the other hand, have taken only 800 bales, made up of 400 Veeramgaum, at Rs. 178; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 145-63; and 100 each of Miraj, at Rs. 194; and Pachora, at Rs. 166 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Prices are all unchanged in both these markets to-day, and the feeling in both has been steady, with a moderate export business passing.

FREIGHTS are quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day to test the market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,240	bales.
Wheat	26,363	cwts.
Linseed	17,054	"
Rapeseed	6,742	"
Gingellyseed	3,578	"
Poppyseed	19,023	"
Groundnuts	1,194	"
Castorseed	4,160	"
Rice	8,422	"

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-32 to ¼d. for three months' sight Credits, the market ruling firm throughout the day. A few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 2⅛d. ready, and at 1s. 2 7-32d. for 15th May to 15th June delivery, Telegraphic being meantime available at 1s. 2 5-32d., the market closing steady as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2¼d.	"
Francs do.	1·49¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to advance, and to-day, in view of the quotation from the other side given above, a further rise of ¼ per cent. has been established, 109 1-8 having been quoted throughout the day to the close for cash and the near settlement, 109 1-16 having been named for the May account.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, and the few changes that have taken place in prices have been without exception in buyers' favour. Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 20; Connaught Mills, Rs. 10; Howard and Bullough and Sholapore, Rs. 5 each; Sun Mills, Re. 1¼. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 3¾ lower at Rs. 1,418¾ per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1896, on 1,673·24 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,46,000	2,65,000	4,000	4,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	87	158	3	248
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	18,16,424	36,89,996	71,646	55,78,066
Total for 14 weeks..	19,62,424	39,54,996	75,646	59,93,066
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,70,452	3,09,617	7,428	4,87,497
Per mile of Ry do.	102	185	4	291
Total to corresponding date do.	20,22,830	51,36,522	76,036	72,35,417

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 72,497
Ditto. to date ..... " 12,42,381

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	5,950	4,692	30	10,672
Total for 14 weeks...	6,450	4,992	40	11,482
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	664	664	5	1,333
Per mile of Ry do.	38	39	...	77
Total to corresponding date do.	5,587	6,721	38	12,346

Decrease for the week: ..... Rs. 523
Ditto to date..... " 864

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,490¼ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 11th April, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	2,09,820	6,79,272	5,806	8,91,898
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	7,92,444

Increase ..... Rs. 1,02,454

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 21.

10 p.m.	83·4
WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 22.	
6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	87·0
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	88·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
MAHLER—April 22, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Mr. August Mahler, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.
THUILLIER—April 17, at Motihari, Chumparun, the wife of Sydney Thuillier, of a son, still-born.
MARRIAGE.
NICHOLSON—RANKING—April 15, at St Mary's Church Belgaum, by the Rev W W Baillie, Acting Garrison Chaplain, Cecil Lothian Nicholson, (P W O) Yorkshire Regt, son of the late General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K C B, R E, to Katherine, eldest daughter of Col W L Ranking, A A G, Belgaum District.
DEATH.
HARRIS—April 2, at Mandalay Civil Hospital, of illness contracted on survey work, Mandalay-Kunion Railway, John Darwin Harris, son of General Harris, C.B.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

WE are not told whether it was King Menelik or General Baldissera who took the responsibility of breaking off the negotiations for peace between Italy and Abyssinia. It was in the nature of things that the Negus would look for substantial advantages as the reward of his great victory, which left 2,000 prisoners in his hands, to say nothing of sixty guns and great quantities of ammunition and other military stores. The Rudini Government has been very wisely reticent as to the conditions of peace under discussion. The only admission was that Tigre would not be retained—the Marquis di Rudini said that he would not take it as a gift—and that a Protectorate would not be mentioned in any treaty that might be agreed upon. The object of this prudent reticence was to prevent the conditions being canvassed in the Italian newspapers, and the Government praised or blamed either for granting too much or for hesitating to make the concessions necessary to secure peace. As polemics of the kind would certainly be communicated to King Menelik by disinterested neighbours, it was deemed best to say nothing, or as little as possible. It has been rumoured that Menelik demanded a heavy ransom for the relief of the prisoners. The amount asked was two thousand thalers per man, which would total up to some £600,000. It was doubtless felt that it would be a humiliation to consent to buy back prisoners at so much a head. It is quite possible that it was upon this point of honour that negotiations have been broken off. The war, therefore, will be resumed at the end of the rainy season in September. General Baldissera informed the Government before taking over command that the only course promising a satisfactory result would be to suspend all operations until September, and in the meanwhile bring together 100,000 men with proportionate supplies and strike a heavy blow at the enemy, securing the ground occupied by forts to keep open the communications. If the Italian Government shrinks from the cost and strain of such a campaign, which after all might lead to another catastrophe on a greater scale, the only other course will be for General Baldissera to remain behind the entrenchments of Asmara and tire out the prudence or the resources of Menelik. Meanwhile, the fate of Adegrat and Kassala will be settled one way or the other. The latest we have heard of Kassala is that the Dervishes under Osman Digna, so far from being withdrawn, on hearing of the intention of sending an Egyptian force to Dongola, has been reinforced. Colonel Hidalgo, the Commandant at Kassala, received instructions to evacuate the fortress a fortnight ago, and it was rumoured that the evacuation had actually taken place. There is something ominous in the absence of any further information in regard to the condition of the Garrison.

THE pitfalls of the prophet are many. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Elsdale, R.E., writing in the April issue of the *Asiatic Quarterly*, commits himself to the following prediction:—"The South African natives accept the white man's supremacy. The Matabele will doubtless follow the example of the Zulus, and now that they have been fairly beaten, will give no more trouble." It never occurred to the gallant Colonel that before the month was out 12,000 Matabele would have cut the communications with Buluwayo, and that the improvised garrison, seeking to make the position somewhat less precarious in case of an assault, would have resorted to the expedient of mining the streets with dynamite. Nevertheless, the writer, who has had twenty-five years' experience of South Africa, and was in personal contact with the various tribes, having employed large numbers of them, is a competent authority on the "Problem of the Races in Africa," which it is his purpose to elucidate. The subject is examined with a full appreciation of its importance as an indication of the ultimate future of Africa generally. South Africa has many advantages. It is a century in advance of the rest of the Continent. It possesses a fine climate, and the richest diamond and gold fields in the world, as well as coal and copper. Large areas suitable for cultivation and pasturage, heve been opened up by railways and telegraphs. The writer concurs with Mr. Pearson that the experience of the colonies and territories known as South Africa will be an all-important guide in estimating the probable course of events in the rest of the Continent south of Sahara. There, if anywhere, the white man will be able to perpetuate his supremacy. The opening up of mines and the hope of wealth may attract European immigrants in large numbers. It has been stated by Mr. Rhodes that the number of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal alone will be five hundred thousand within the next twenty years. In South Africa the problems are being worked out under exceptionally favourable conditions which must govern and determine the future of the whole Dark Continent. Colonel Elsdale proceeds to analyse the conditions, giving the first place to the census returns, showing the relative numbers of the white and coloured races to which we recently drew attention. Leaving out of the reckoning the 750,000 square miles of the Chartered Company's territories north and south of the Zambesi, the inhabitants of which are almost wholly African, the British and Dutch communities and their dependencies had in 1891 a white population numbering 627,799, and a coloured population of 3,140,155. Five years ago there was an average of six coloured persons to one white man. At present the proportion is seven to one. In Natal it is twelve to one.

The probability seems to be that this numerical disproportion between the European and the African races will continue, and even largely increase. The African race has a higher birth-rate, and therefore increases more rapidly than the European, and in the South African colonies it is besides reinforced by natives from the neighbouring territories, to supply the demand for labour in the gold and diamond mines, collieries, and on the railways. The European immigration cannot be expected to equal the increase of the African race from the combined result of greater fecundity and the influx of neighbouring tribesmen. A new railway, or the opening up of a new gold mine, brings in a European engineer and manager with some European foremen; the workmen will be natives. So far as numbers go the natives have everything in their favour. Are they capable of improving their condition by energy, power of work, education, and adopting the general principles of European civilization? The answer is that they have already done a good deal in this direction in Cape Colony, and that those who advocate repressive laws to deprive them of education and thus keep them always in a backward state are two generations too late. The Bantu races of South Africa have proved their inherent energy and courage in war, often to our cost. The badly armed Basutos held their own against the whole strength of Cape Colony. The resistance offered by the Swazis to Lord Wolseley, and the battle of Isandlwana, where the Zulus made good their charge against breech-loading rifles in the hands of British soldiers, showed the mettle of the race. It is true that these warriors disdained work as only fit for women. But when they have a motive for working they can toil for fourteen hours a day in the burning sun and do as much work as an English navvy in the cooler climate of Great Britain. That, at all events, was the experience of Colonel Elsdale, after he had been told by white Colonists that it was useless to ask natives to work as they were incorrigibly lazy. Mr. Scott Keltie, who has gone into this crucial question very thoroughly in his book on "The Partition of Africa," has come to the conclusion that "We may banish the unfounded idea that the African native can never be trained to labour." Captain Lugard has a high opinion of the natives for discipline and work. The Colonel believes that everything depends on the treatment of the African. He is capable of good work if properly treated; but he resents being treated as a dog by a low class Colonist, and will do nothing for a man who insults him. With respect to mental capacity, the testimony of men who have been engaged in the practical work of education is that the African has a receptive capacity, a power of learning by the eye and memory, superior to that of the average English boy of the same age. In primary education he can hold his own. In the higher education he is not up to the English average, though in exceptional cases Africans who are thoroughly educated show a good deal of brain power. This applies to boys whose fathers had no culture of any kind. The presumption is that the second or third generation would be in a better position to compete with Europeans whose ancestors for a thousand years had profited by the teaching of a higher civilisation. But it does not follow—writes one of these observers, missionaries for the most part—that in creative genius or in capacity for original work in literature, science or art, the educated Basuto will be the equal of the European. That we can well believe. But it may be taken as established that the African race, which was so formidable in war and knew so well how to organise and direct large armies, understand the value of discipline, and can work hard when there is an adequate motive for exertion. Will he be able to improve his social position, claim political rights, and influence the future of South Africa?

The answer to this question cannot be given offhand, for a good deal must depend on factors which are not yet fully understood. For instance, will the African race deteriorate under the influence of alcohol and the vices which come in its train? Many tribes have become demoralised from this cause, and in Cape Colony large quantities of alcoholic poison of the worst kind are consumed to the injury, moral and physical, of those who succumb to the temptation. In Natal the Colonial Government prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor to the natives, and though the prohibition is often evaded, the result is, on the whole, to limit the extent of the evil. Apart, however, from the drink curse, which the African may resist and survive, the conditions are, on the whole, in favour of a gradual improvement in his position and status. Already the native question has given rise to much anxious discussion in South Africa. The average Colonial is too much immersed in his own affairs to look far ahead; but the more thoughtful are oppressed by the instinctive feeling that when any large proportion of the natives becomes educated, the days of white supremacy will be numbered. There are many advocates of a repressive policy, and if this should gain the ear of the Colonial Assemblies, the two races would be placed in a position of open antagonism, which, in the opinion of Colonel Elsdale, might have very disastrous results for the peace and progress of South Africa. In Colonel Elsdale's opinion, this can only be averted by one means—the replacing with the consent and at the request of the Colonial Governments of the present representative system, by a Government on Indian lines—a Governor-General appointed by the Crown to rule the whole country with the aid of a Council on the Indian footing. With Mr. Rhodes as first Governor-General, invested with large powers, all interests might be conciliated, and without alienating or oppressing the natives the rule of the white race might be perpetuated indefinitely. This scheme is admittedly at present out of the range of practical politics. But it is one for statesmen to make a note of.

IT would tax the ingenuity of even a highly gifted man of business to learn what benefit is derived from the accumulation of the great variety of statistics which the Government of India continue to demand from the railway companies, or from the exhaustive and exhausting enquiries made by the Railway Department in regard to even very small variations in the periodical returns. It is a matter of frequent remark on the part of railway officials that their time is largely spent in superintending the compilation of figures, going into the most minute details, which no one ever takes the trouble to read, especially as these figures are in the very nature of things published months after they could by any chance be of real value to commercial men. We do not advocate the American system of merely giving some half-dozen main heads of traffic, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that a mean might be found between this method and the classification of over a hundred articles demanded in India. As guarantors Government have every right to look closely into the management of the railways, but when enquiries become too exacting, they tend to impair, rather than to strengthen, the efficiency of the administration. These remarks are suggested by the publication of the Returns of the Rail-Borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, for the last quarter of 1895. In this the hundred and odd articles that have to be specially classified are all given under no less than 21 trade blocks. That is to say, the report shows separately the amount of imports into and exports of this Presidency from each of the 21 trade blocks for every one of these articles—a tabular statement which alone occupies nearly fifty pages of green book. A statistical table of equal length shows "the trade by rail between the different blocks of the Bombay Presidency and different other Provinces during the quarter." A separate statement is given indicating the trade by rail between the different blocks of the Presidency, although in many cases the importation and exportation is either very infinitesimal or else non-existent. The only appendix of any real value is the concluding one, which sets forth in detail the changes that have been made in railway freights during the quarter. Turning from the dreary stretch of figures, destined like the tons of similar literature that have preceded them to go into prompt oblivion, we find Mr. Ozanne's general report at the commencement of the volume much more interesting. There was an increase of slightly over nine per cent. in the traffic as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the total traffic amounting to 17,134 thousand maunds. The improvement was mostly due to greater activity in the import trade and local transactions. The main rise in the former class of trade related to raw cotton, the increase of 13½ lakhs being due to the exceptionally early crop. To the same cause 48 per cent. of the increase of the local trade can be traced. The North Deccan more than trebled its supply to Bombay, and the imports from the Gujarat and the South Deccan also increased, but the Southern Mahratta Country did not share in the increase. There was a large falling off in the import trade in grains and oil-seeds, but the export trade showed very little fluctuation from the figures of the corresponding period of 18 4.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury concluded the trial of Keshobal Chotalal, *alias* Babajee Moria, who appeared to have made it his profession to poison women with dhatura and rob them of their ornaments. About a year ago, while living in a room in Love Lane, Byculla, he gave a feast to Succoo, woman, and five other persons, and after they had become unconscious from the effects of the dhatura administered in the food, he escaped with Succoo's ornaments. He next appeared at Karad, near Satara, where he formed the acquaintance of a woman named Soondrabai. He induced her and her brother to come down to Bombay and hired a room for them, supplying them with food. One day in June last, having administered dhatura in some food, he robbed Soondrabai of her ornaments after she became unconscious, and after locking the door of the room from outside, escaped with the ornaments. In a third case, he administered dhatura to a woman named Baiji in a room at Chinchpoogly in August last, and stole her ornaments. He again escaped, but while walking along a street at Camatepoora in January last, he was recognised by one of his former victims. The man tried to seize him, but the prisoner gave him a push and ran away. He was subsequently arrested, and in consequence of statements made by him, many of the stolen ornaments were found with Marwaree pawn-brokers. After a trial extending over three days, the jury found the prisoner guilty of both offences in the three cases. His lordship remarked that they were extremely treacherous and cowardly offences, and he had little doubt that the prisoner had been a regular professional poisoner. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

KEROBA KRISHNA, a Hindu mistry, who stood charged with rash and negligent act in connection with the house which fell in the Hunuman Lane on Good Friday, crushing a Hindu labourer, Hiroo Bapu, was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, who held that accused could not be held criminally liable for the accident.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 21st March, 1896, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 82,363, and for goods, etc., Rs. 86,591, making altogether Rs. 1,68,954, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 162. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,64,564, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 158.

THE other day, says a Sind paper, while some women were performing their ablutions at the river bank, near Mooltan, on the occasion of the Baishaki fair, a number of masked men made a sudden onslaught, carried the women into the adjacent fields, stripped them of all their jewellery, and disappeared. No trace of the culprits has been found up to the present.

IT is stated that nearly fifty Japanese residents lost their lives during the recent disturbances in Corea, and that an indemnity of 5,000 yen has been demanded by the Japanese Government for every person killed.

MESSRS. OSGOOD, MELLVAINE, and Co. will bring out the third and fourth volumes of Mr. C. E. Roche's translation of M. George Duruy's "Memoirs of Barras" on the 15th of this month. The same publishers are issuing Mr. W. E. Curtis's "Venezuela" and Sir Lewis Morris's new volume "Idylls and Lyrics."

PORTRAITS are fewer, but of these few two or three are much above the average. Mr. Wilson Steer set himself a most difficult problem when he undertook to paint "Miss Molly Dixon," in a blouse of a pink that borders unpleasant

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MATABELE RISING.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Advices from Buluwayo, dated Tuesday afternoon, state that the situation is serious, and that fourteen thousand Matabeles are within three miles of the town.

Eleven hundred Friendlies have come in to assist the garrison.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Washington, states that the Venezuelan question remains at a dangerous stage, and that the effect of the British Blue Book is far less favourable than was expected. Furthermore, that the negotiations between Great Britain and America are at a standstill.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The India Office has invited tenders up to the 28th instant for a Loan of £2,400,000 at 2½ per cent. interest. Rate of issue will be 99, and the Loan will be redeemable in thirty years.

THE FRENCH-MADAGASCAR VOTE.

PARIS, APRIL 21.

The Senate have adopted a motion to adjourn the vote for the Madagascar credits until a Cabinet is formed, possessing the confidence of both Chambers.

The position of the Ministry is regarded as untenable.

RUPTURE IN THE ABYSSINIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

MASSOWAH, APRIL 21.

The peace negotiations between King Menelik and General Baldissera, have been broken off.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

STATUTORY OFFICERS EXCLUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

It has been decided that all officers whose salaries are fixed and regulated by statute should be disqualified from receiving Exchange Compensation Allowance. This presumably includes Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Justices, and Bishops.

BILL TO AMEND STATE CARRIAGES ACT DEFERRED.

The Bill to amend the Act for the regulation and licensing of State carriages will not be proceeded with during the ensuing Session.

PERSIAN-BALUCH DELIMITATION COMPLETED.

News was received, to-day, from Colonel Holdich, informing Government that the delimitation of the Persian-Baluch frontier has been practically completed, and that no further communications would be necessary.

REVIEW OF TROOPS IN GARRISON AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 23.

Major-General Duncan, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, held a review, this morning, of the troops in garrison, nearly 5,000 (all arms) being present. The troops were under the command of Brigadier-General Gatacre, Commanding the Poona District. General Duncan was received with a salute of fifteen guns, and a general salute. He inspected the troops, who afterwards marched past in brigades, the second time the Artillery and Cavalry going past at a trot, and the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry returning at gallop.

General Duncan expressed his satisfaction at the various movements. Notwithstanding the great heat, a good number of the public were present.

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

BARODA, APRIL 22.

Captain C. A. Brown was again busy the whole day hearing the case against the Gaekwar's opium farmer's agent, Maneklal. The Government Pleader, instructed by the Assistant Collector, prosecuted, while Mr. Gokhle defended.

Mr. Good was cross-examined the whole day. He said he recognised Maneklal immediately he saw him in the District Magistrate's Court. He saw him give opium to Luximan. Continuing, witness said the Sooba (Mr. Samarth) declined to give any assistance to Mr. Rustom, though he and the witness twice saw the Sooba.

Captain Brown visited the station, and took a sketch of the waiting-room with both the parties' consent. It has been put in with the papers in the case. The case will be again resumed to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 21.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elecktra, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malacca arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	31

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanso perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted, locality unknown

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bureh.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

The Madagascar mail closes at Mauritius on noon Saturday the 25th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	...	...
Teheran	22	2	34 p.m.	...	25
Suez	22	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 22nd April, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	..	1
„ Karachi	..	18	..	3
„ Madras	..	23	..	4

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Lahore Educational Conference, which began at Lahore on Thursday last, closed on Saturday afternoon. Various topics of general and departmental interest were discussed.

THE fall of snow in the Kashmir Hills last week was unusually heavy for the time of the year. The passes on the Gilgit Road are said to be now deeply covered with snow.

TRANS-FRONTIER reports show that there has been a lull in the fighting in Kafiristan since Ram Gul, a valley in the south-west part of the country, was occupied by the Amir's troops. The heavy losses by the Kafirs in local actions there seem to have dispirited the tribesmen.

WE regret to announce the death at Delhi on Friday, of Mr. Robert Johnston, Manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India. Mr. Johnston had been suffering from fever followed by internal hæmorrhage.

EXTRAORDINARY weather conditions prevail in South Bengal. The air is very dry, and on Sunday saturation was only 13 per cent. of the possible amount. Hot dry winds prevail all day, though the nights are still pleasant.

THE Amritsar Cattle and Horse Show which has just ended was a very successful one. The sales of cattle were enormous, viz., 76,391 head, while 5,015 horses, ponies and mules attended, of which 3,840 were sold. The Remount officers present made large purchases at the fair buying largely direct from the breeders much to the chagrin of the dealers.

THE long delayed scheme for widening Bentinck Street, Calcutta, is engaging the serious consideration of the Municipality. The delay is attributed to the Surveyor-General's office not furnishing large scale plans of the street and adjoining premises. A Committee is to prepare a scheme for widening the street, also a portion of Chitpore Road to Beadon Square. The Committee meet this evening to arrange preliminaries.

A GENERAL meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association will be held on the 30th instant to elect a member to represent the Association on the Port Commission, *vice* Mr. J. G. Womack, resigned, and a Municipal Commissioner, *vice* Mr. F. A. Larmour, resigned, to represent the Association on the Corporation. The paucity of Europeans from the Calcutta mercantile community on the Municipal Board forms the subject of much unfavourable comment here. It is contended that if Europeans were returned by public bodies, such as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, they would be able to offer better opposition to the Hindu preponderance and carry through many important sanitary and other reforms.

THE proposal to extend the provisions of the Gaming Act to the town of Howrah is said to be under consideration.

THE Railway returns prove clearly enough that the three most flourishing lines in India are the East Indian, the Bombay-Baroda and the North-Western, the total increase in the gross earnings of these reaching the splendid figure of 48 lakhs. The railways in Southern India are also doing extremely well, while the Burma State lines which showed a falling-off a few years ago are steadily increasing their earnings. The Great Indian Peninsula, which has done so badly for four or five years, has at last begun to improve though the increase for 1895-96 is less than four lakhs. Of the new railways the East Coast promises well. It has 488 miles of open line and the gross receipts were over 25¼ lakhs. The Southern section of the Assam-Bengal line, 157 miles in length, was opened for traffic on July 1st, and the value of the traffic since then has been four lakhs. In due time we shall have an explanation of the great decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur systems, and the Director-General of Railways in his annual report will doubtless give some interesting information on this point. With scarcity in many districts in Upper India there will be a great movement of food grains this summer and the railways will benefit by the extra traffic, but the export trade to foreign countries will be small. Taking the calendar instead of the financial year it appears that from January 1st to March 31st there has been a decrease of over 13¼ lakhs compared with the first quarter of 1895, the Rajputana-Malwa and North-Western systems being each nearly 11 lakhs worse while the Great Indian Peninsula is upwards of 8 lakhs better.

THE Indian Railway returns for the financial year which closed on March 31st have just been issued. The gross earnings only are given, as there has not yet been time to work out the net profits. Taking all the lines the increase was a few thousand rupees under 50¼ lakhs, the total earnings reaching 26 crores. In the various classes of lines all showed an improvement with the exception of those owned by Native States and worked by other agencies. Here there was a decrease of Rs. 1,64,000. This was due to a falling-off of over 4½ lakhs on the Rajpura-Bhatinda line which runs through Patiala: in the preceeding year there was great export of grain from the Southern Punjab to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, causing the receipts of this line to be abnormally high. In seven out of the eleven lines in Native States the earnings were higher, the Mysore Section of the Southern Mahratta system coming to the front with an improvement of nearly two lakhs. Of the big lines the East Indian, as usual, heads the list with an increase of about 20¾ lakhs, the Bombay-Baroda coming next with nearly 15 lakhs, the North-Western third with over 12¾ lakhs, and the East Coast Railway fourth with over 9¼ lakhs. The Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Burma, Madras, and Great Indian Peninsula all did better than in 1894-95. The most noticeable decrease was in the case of the Rajputana-Malwa which was 20¼ lakhs worse, while the Oudh and Rohilkhand fell away by 13¼ lakhs. The two lines to which a portion of the famine grant has still to be devoted to make up the guaranteed interest, namely the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland, showed a decrease in earnings of 10 lakhs, of which two-thirds figures in the accounts of the Indian Midland.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for week ending 11th April, were Rs. 11,30,236. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,34,068. Decrease, Rs. 3,832. From 1st January, 1896, to 11th April, 1896, Rs. 1,65,75,736. From 1st January, 1895, to 12th April, 1895, Rs. 1,63,21,909. Increase, Rs. 2,53,827. Miles open, week ending 11th April, 1896, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,667·93. Increase, 30·86. Per mile open, week ending 11th April, 1896, Rs. 665. Corresponding week last tyear, Rs. 680. Decrease, Rs. 15.

MR. P. A. MOLTENO has written a book on one of the greatest questions of the day, that of South African Federation. In discussing this question Mr. Molteno seeks analogies in the events which led to the formation of the American Union. He writes strongly on the advantages of federation, and discusses the position of the "Uitlandero" in the Transvaal. The book will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The same publishers will issue, in the course of this month, Mr. W. W. Read's Annals of Cricket with an introduction by Mr. J. Shuter, Captain of the Surrey Eleven.

THE current number of the *Journal* of the Amateur Photographic Society of Madras has as frontispiece a print from a negative by Veterinary-Colonel W. S. Adams, "Gun Fire," representing the discharge of the mid-day gun. Colonel Adams writes:—"The plate used was an Ilford 'ordinary and the exposure given was about 1-80 sec.' with a Thornton-Pickard shutter. It was developed with weak pyro, and development was completed in a quarter of an hour. It was my first and only attempt at such a subject." The photograph is an excellent one. The original literary matter contained in this issue of the *Journal* is much more liberal than usual and is very interesting, including notes on Rontgen's discovery, on the Cryptoscope, Thought, Photography the Electrophone, etc.

THE province of Ham-yeng, or Khamgion, which Corea is reported to intend pledging to Russia as security for a loan of 8,000,000 dollars, is the northernmost division of the kingdom lying between the Chinese frontier and the sea for half its landward length and stretching much further down the coast. It includes the greater part of Broughton Bay with the excellent harbour of Port Lazareff, long coveted by Russia on account of its freedom from ice all the year round and its suitability as a station for her Pacific squadron. If the report of the assignment of this province to Russia is confirmed it will rouse the resentment, and perhaps the opposition of Japan, where the improbability of the Muscovite ever retiring from such a vantage ground will be clearly recognised. But Japan is scarcely able at present to do more than protest, although in a short time she will be in a different position as regards her military preparedness. It may be noted that the circumstantial report of the sale of one of her new ironclads to Chili has been officially denied; what is true, however, is that both vessels are being pushed on to completion with feverish haste and will be ready for commissioning in a few months. When they reach Japan they will not only be stronger than other warships in the Far East, but stronger than any battleships built or building for the Russian Navy, and they are the precursors of several still more powerful vessels.

THE South Indian Planters Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of India, have decided that before proceeding to record the oral evidence of witnesses, it is necessary for them to obtain written statements regarding the subjects under deliberation from the several Planters' Associations, the individual members thereof and other persons. For this purpose a set of questions is being prepared and will shortly be circulated, and the Committee hope the answers will be sent to them with as little delay as is compatible with the due consideration of the points on which information is required. After receiving these answers, and in order to supplement and elucidate them where necessary, the Committee purpose to examine orally such representative witnesses as may be nominated by the several Associations, and other witnesses whose oral evidence may appear to the Committee to be requisite. Timely intimation will be given to each witness of the dates and places fixed for the sittings, as the inquiry will extend to Coorg and the Native States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, as well as to the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Madura, Malabar, Salem, and Tinnevelly. The Committee will hold sittings for taking oral evidence at Ootacamund and Bangalore, and probably at selected centres in planting districts, so that witnesses who are examined may consult their convenience as to the place at which they prefer to appear.

THE Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—There is a lot of correspondence going on between the various Chambers of Commerce and the Railways in regard to railway freights, and those of Western India are seeking an adjustment which will give them a greater advantage over Calcutta than they already possess. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce is alarmed at seeing imports of wheat into Calcutta showing a large percentage of the total carried, and ascribes it to the more favourable rates afforded by the East Indian Railway. They go rather too far in expecting that if rates on the western lines were adjusted down, they would monopolise the whole carriage of wheat and seeds. They have apparently overlooked the fact that the consumption of wheat in Bengal is annually increasing, and is likely to go on increasing, and no amount of adjustment will prevent what is required locally from coming to Calcutta. There are many other questions likely to arise from this correspondence. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce will probably take the opportunity to have a dig at coal freights. The Chamber has always been urging the East India Railway to reduce the freight in coal, and with coal-fields now being opened up in all directions, some reduction will undoubtedly be advisible in the interest of the railway as well as for the due development of the coal mining industry. It has been suggested by some that the railways could afford to carry coal from Assansole to Bombay as cheaply as the carriage via Calcutta by railway and steam. This would mean about Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 a ton. If the railways can do it, they will undoubtedly get a very large traffic, and a consideration would be that it would not only largely increase the demand for Bengal coal in Bombay, but would also lead to a large distribution of the coal over intermediate Provinces. It is a question which requires a very long head and rather more enterprise than even company-managed railways have power to undertake.

PROFESSOR GARNER, who is about to make a third visit to the African forests, with the object of studying monkey speech, will probably have to postpone his departure owing to lecturing engagements in America. His forthcoming book will be the first he has written on his personal experience in the African forest. The work which he has already published is based on his observations of *monkeys in captivity*, in England and America.

IN the second ties of the Parliamentary golf handicap, Sir R. Finlay beat Sir W. Houldsworth, and Mr. Penn beat Mr. Arthur Balfour.

IN the April number of "Cosmopolis," the late Mr. Stevenson's story, "Weir of Hermiston, is brought down to the point where it was broken off by the author's death. The fragment will be published in the form of a volume, with some additional matter, next month, by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. For the same number of "Cosmopolis," Mr. Gennadius writes on the Olympic Games, the modern revival of which is to be inaugurated at Athens. The Games will last ten days. Mr. Gennadius traces the revival to "the sudden growth of the taste for athletic sports in France, which was one of the healthiest signs of national recuperation after the war of 1870. That movement culminated in the formation of an International Athletic Congress, which met for the first time in the new Hall of the Sorbonne, in Paris, on June 16th, 1894, under the Presidency of his Excellency Baron de Courcel, the present French Ambassador in London. The Antigone of Sophocles is to be performed in the course of the festival.

GOLFERS in Bangkok are very disconsolate at the present time. The links on which they have been playing have been closed by order of the Government, and until the new links on the Koral line can be laid out—a work of some time yet—golfers must content themselves if they can, with some other pastime. A most unfortunate occurrence led to this act of the Government, a Chinaman having been recently struck over the heart by a ball from a hard drive, and killed on the spot.

GENERAL YEATMAN-BIGGS, Major and Mrs. Bowles, and Mr. Alex. Scott returned to Darjiling on Thursday evening from a ten days' trip to Sandakphu, Phalut, and the monastic grounds of Sikkim. The monasteries of Chanjachelling (the oldest in Sikkim), Pemionchi, and Rincinpong were visited, and the travellers were rewarded by very fine weather. At Rincinpong, so little known to the outer world, after a night of storm and lightning, the morning broke with a view of the snows so marvellously clear that they seemed literally but two or three miles off.

A PONDICHERY correspondent writes:—"The chivalrous capital of French-India has again made itself conspicuous by another heroic adventure. A duel, with pistols, came off this (Saturday) morning, between two young *fonctionnaires* belonging to the office of the Director of the Interior. There seems to have been an old feud between the two chevaliers which is said to have ended in a street brawl, out of which the deadly combat enaued. But no harm was done. Two shots were fired at 20 paces and 'honour' was satisfied."

THE last issue of the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, recording the proceedings at the December meeting of that body, is devoted largely to obituary notices, of the two eminent scientists, M. Louis Pasteur and Professor T. H. Huxley. The notices were read and presumably prepared by the Natural History Secretary, and are appreciative tributes to the investigations and attainments of the two foremost men in their particular departments of science. Both savants were honorary members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Huxley having been elected as early as 1872 and Pasteur immediately prier to his death last year.

DISASTROUS FIRE ON COTTON GREEN.

As stated in yesterday's issue, another destructive fire was witnessed in Bombay shortly after midnight on Tuesday. Only last month the handsome building of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society was destroyed by fire, and damage to the extent of several lakhs of rupees was incurred. While this terrible conflagration is still fresh on the minds of the public, the report of another serious fire on the Cotton Green, Colaba Causeway, has caused the utmost consternation in the minds of the people, for the cotton stacked there is altogether worth hundreds of lakhs of rupees. Were it not for the dash and courage of the fire-brigade, aided by the providential absence of a breeze, the amount of damage would have been very terrible. The full amount of loss cannot be ascertained at present, for it is difficult to take stock and adjust the value when the cotton is still smouldering; but this much is certain that the destruction of property is not so grievous as might be expected from a fire out amidst such surroundings. Those who are able to judge put down the damage from two to three lakhs of rupees, but this is a mere conjecture, and nothing will be known definitely until a careful survey has been taken. A considerable number of bales have been damaged by water, but it is quite impossible to remove them for the present.

The fire originated in a southern block opposite the Grant's Buildings and in the mouth of the Arthur Basin. It was first discovered by Parmeshwar, a purdasee, who at once aroused the mehta and other people. The mehta immediately ran up to the police station, and had messages sent to the different fire-brigade stations communicating the alarm. The Colaba engine, under Mr. Cham, promptly responded to the call, followed by the Fort steamer. Both the steamers took up their positions on the road, opposite the tramway stables, and at once began to play on the flames with a copious supply of water. Although there was no wind, and the water-supply was copious, it seemed at first, that the task of extinguishing it before considerable damage was done was well nigh impossible, as the block in which it first broke out contained several thousand bales stacked one above another to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet. The work of the Brigade was most arduous and trying, for they had to take their stand on the stacks, at a short distance from those which were on fire, and consequently in danger of taking fire at any moment. The hoses had to be taken above the stacks. Mr. Nicholls, Fire-Brigade Superintendent, who hurried up to the scene almost immediately after the fire had been discovered, made very strenuous efforts to check the flames and confine them to the block in which it originated. There are numerous blocks, which are divided by a small passage four or five feet wide. The first block, was on the northern side, and the second block to which the fire subsequently extended, is on the southern side, almost immediately on the mouth of the basin. Wherever possible, the bales were at once pulled down and the passages were strewn with loose cotton, as some of the bales were not pressed. Some loose burning cotton was thrown into the basin, and all possible means to stop the fire from reaching other blocks were taken. The bales on which the firemen stood, and which appeared to be prefectly safe at one moment, caught fire at another either through heat or by the sparks falling on them. The scene was most exciting, since it was impossible to predict where the flames would end.

The reflections of the flames were visible from a very great distance in the town. The sky was literally lit up, and the Grant's Buildings and the locality presented a grand, though fearful, illumination, which attracted the attention of residents in the neighbourhood. Many of the European and Native cotton merchants and brokers were on the scene by one o'clock, and hundreds of coolies, who had gathered there, were set to work to roll out the bales to a safe distance. This involved great confusion, as it blocked up a portion of the open space near the stacks. By two o'clock the fire was got under control, and practically extinguished by half-past three o'clock, though the smouldering continued throughout the whole of yesterday. The firemen, who ran great risks of tumbling down from the high stacks, or being suffocated by the excessive heat which rendered the air arbitrary orders which his predecessor had put into execution. The first [illegible] did their duty in a most praiseworthy manner under the skilful direction of their chief, Mr. Nicholls. While one part was illuminated with flame, another part was quite enveloped in clouds of dark and choking smoke, which issued from some smouldering bales, rendering the efforts of the extinguishers more and more difficult; and it is little less than a miracle that the damage done is so small, and that none have been burnt or injured. For a time, the fire raged fiercely, and destroyed every bale that came in its way, but happily the flames were mainly confined to two large stacks.

Nearly the whole of the damaged property is said to be insured with Messrs. Volkart and Co., Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Messrs. Graham and Co., and several other insurance offices. The block in which the fire first appeared was in charge of Bhawanidas Lukhmidas, a muccadum. It contained several hundred bales belonging to no less than six merchants, who recognise their bales from the bulk by their special marks. The names of the merchants are: Utamchand Hirji, Ahmed Ghigha, Abdul Ayub, Govindji Gomachand, Subhakhchand Vasanji, and Issak Tyeb. The second block was in charge of the muccadum, Sunderji Keshawji, and it contained bales belonging to the following eight merchants: Meherai Nathu Dewji, Hurakhji Khotidas, Trimbakji Jiva, Thoban Damji, Ramnarayen Buldevdas, Hansraj Akhamchand, Lalsi Poonsi, and Hoosein Issak. Thus it will be seen that the cotton belonged to fourteen merchants, but at present it is difficult to say who are the greatest sufferers by this disastrous fire.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. SULTAN NAVAZ JUNG OF SHIHR AND MAKALLA.

HIS HIGHNESS Sultan Navaz Shumshir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, of Shihr Makalla and Hydramote, who had been staying in Bombay for the last fifteen days, left here, yesterday morning, from the Victoria Terminus by an ordinary passenger train, for Poona, *en route* to Mahableshwar, in company of his son, Gulab Jung; his two grandsons, Badshah Miya and Mahomed Meya; his secretary, Mr. Bhimrao; his assistant secretary, Mr. Krishnarao; his aide-de-camp, Munshee S. Musalfa Alli; and about a hundred followers. As the departure was announced to be public, a guard-of-honour, consisting of fifty rank-and-file, of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, was drawn up on the platform with band and regimental colour, under the command of a Native officer. Shortly before 10 o'clock a Government deputation consisting of Mr. F.A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, and Moulvi Nizamudin Ahmed, M. A., Arabic and Persian Munshi to the Government, drove in a State carriage-and-pair to the temporary residence of his Highness at Cumballa Hill and escorted him to the Victoria Terminus, where on alighting the Sultan was received by a few Mahomedan gentlemen, amongst them being Messrs. Rehemusbhoy Allana, Abdullabhoy Lalji, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Hussan Miya, nephew of his Highness, Dost Mahomed Allana, Mahomedbhoy Habibbhoy Lalji, Abdulla Habib bin Abdulla, Nasir bin Abmed, Mehsin bin Abdulla, Abdulla bin Mehsin, Jabber; Mahomed, and others. Mr. Kehmoobhoy Allana and others decorated his Highness with huge floral wreaths and presented him with bouquets. A similar floral compliment was also paid to the members of the Government deputation. After acknowledging these floral presentations with becoming courtesy, his Highness, in company of his son, grandsons, the members of his staff, and the members of the Government deputation, walked on to the platform, the guard-of-honour presenting arms and the band playing the National Anthem. After shaking hands with the members of the Government deputation and others, his Highness entered the special saloon attached to the train, which punctually steamed out of the station. A salute of twelve guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Highness.

COMMANDER B. P. CREAGH, R.I.M., has returned to Calcutta from furlough, and resumed charge of the Port and Shipping Offices on Saturday, relieving Commander H. B. Hooper, R.I.M., who has reverted to his appointment as Staff Officer of the Government Dockyard at Kidderpur.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla Mr. Dharamsi, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

QUARTERS FOR "BIGAREES."

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissioner, reporting that he has accepted the tender of Mr. Deoram Keshewji, the lower of the two tenders received, for the construction—(1) of quarters for "bigarees" of the market at Colaba, and (2) of coal and store rooms for the Fire-Brigade station thereat at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

WATER MAINS IN PURBADAVIE ROAD.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, stating that the Corporation on the 29th August last sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,870 for laying a 12-inch main in Purbadavie Road and the question of the disposal of the existing 4-inch pipes, which will be rendered useless after the 12-inch main is laid, has now to be determined. Suggesting that, after their renewal, they be taken into the reserve stock of the Water Works Stores at a value of Rs. 80 per ton for sound ones and Rs. 20 for broken and inferior ones. The amount so realised minus the cost of reclaiming the pipes, carting, cleaning, tarring, and testing them be credited to the Water Works Revenue. Requesting sanction to the same.

The necessary sanction was granted.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissoner, stating that he has authorized the purchase of—(1) from Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co. Powell's Duffryn Cardiff coal at Rs. 20-12-0 per ton, and (2) from Messrs Sulemanjee Mulla Abdulali & Co. Davison's West Hartley coal at Rs. 20 per ton, to be delivered at the following stations and shops:—100 tons Powell's Duffryn coal and 100 tons Davison's West Hartley coal, to be delivered at the Love Grove Pumping Station; 20 tons Powell's Duffryn Cardiff coal, to be delivered at the Colaba Air Compressor Station; 30 tons Davison's West Hartley coal, to be delivered at the Municipal Workshops. The cost, Rs. 4,075, Rs. 415, and Rs. 600, to be met from the respective grants for coal.

A PEON'S PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

The Secretary submitted an application, dated the 14th instant, from Shanker Mahadoo, peon, Corporation and Standing Committee's Office, applying for forty-five days' privilege leave from the 4th proximo.

Mr. Vincent enquired if it was not within the power of the Municipal Commissioner to dispose of such applications.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, replied that under the Act, the Commissioner could exercise no control over the Corporation and Standing Committee's Office.

Mr. Vincent thought it was absurd that when the Commissioner could grant leave of absence to some very high officers of the Municipality, he should not have the power to grant leave to a peon, who virtually was a municipal employe.

Mr. Shroff: That's the law.

Mr. Vincent: Then the sooner such a law is amended the better.

The Committee then granted the leave.

THE STATE OF THE DRINKING WATER.

The next business on the agenda was the consideration of a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding results of the examinations of Tulsi, Vehar, and Tansa water.

The Chairman asked if Dr. Katrak had any observation to offer?

Dr. Katrak remarked that the quality of the water was not so good as it ought to be. The results of analysis in former years were better than these.

The memorandum was recorded.

The Committee, after transacting some more business, adjourned.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 20.

THE proceedings in the War Counsil against Mr. C. F. de Henrique are being continued. It is reported that there are some eighty witnesses for the prosecution. If the court records the evidence of all the witnesses, the case may run for months together, but it is believed that only the evidence of principal witnesses will be taken. The case against Mr. Henrique, one of the principal partisans of the Viscount of Bardez, may be regarded as a test one, and if the prosecution breaks down, some forty prisoners will probably be released at once. His Royal Highness the Governor-General has commuted to [illegible] the arbitrary orders which his predecessor had put into execution. The first [illegible] ing the property of the King of Sundem for not having appeared within eight days before the late Governor-General has been repealed, and the King is now restored to his property. The amalgamation of the hospital of the Holy House of Mercy with the Military Hospital, has been abrogated. A grand committee has been appointed to enquire into the cause of the agricultural decadence, and to point out means for its improvement, and thus to reduce the foreign importation of grain into the country. Another committee has also been appointed to report upon the best means of promoting active commercial relations with Portugal.

The last mail from Portugal, arrived to-day, brings the news that Mr. Neves Ferreira, ex-Minister of Marine, has been appointed Governor-General of Goa. He has been taking leave of his friends, and may be expected to arrive shortly. On his arrival in Bombay he will go direct to Simla to confer with his Excellency the Viceroy to negotiate the Extradition Treaty, for which he has been invested with special powers. As a particular mark of Royal favour his pay will be Rs. 72,000 per year, although all former Governor-Generals drew only Rs. 15,000. Mr. Neves Ferreira is expected to arrive at Goa about the end of May, when another European expedition of some 200 men will arrive to relieve the present expeditionary force, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto will hand over the charge of the Governor-Generalship to Mr. Neves Ferreira, and will return to Portugal in June with the relieved expeditionary force. There was strong opposition on the part of the press against the appointment of Senhor Neves Ferreira as special commissary to negotiate the Extradition Treaty, because it was through him that the former negotiations with the Court of St. James failed. Complaints are also made as to increasing the salary of the post four-fold at a juncture, when the public treasury needed careful management.

FEEDER RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not agree with you in thinking it is the mandate of the Secretary of State that causes the Government of India to offer the same terms for rupee capital as for sterling. I believe it is entirely due to Sir James Westland's fear of these railways competing with the Government Loans—a most unnecessary fear. The value of the Government Loans depends entirely on the London value. That the 3½ per cent. is worth Rs. 109 is simply due to the London quotation. It is a fact worthy of notice that in his long speech on railways, the Viceroy did not make the sightest allusion to rupee capital, or express any desire to see Native capital engage in railway enterprise.—Yours, &c.,

FINANCE.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Lieut. C. C Todd, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from 1st May to 30th June.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieut J. S. M. Harcourt, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, from 1st May to 30th June and 2nd-Lieut. W. D. C. Trimnell, R. A., from 2nd May to 30th June.

WE regret to announce the death, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Royapettah, on Monday afternoon, of the Rev. Josiah Hudson, of Bangalore. Mr. Hudson came to India in 1863 and had laboured as a Missionary of Wesleyan Missionary Society in the Mysore Province for thirty-three years. For the past eighteen years he had been stationed in Bangalore and had during the whole of that time filled the position of Chairman and General Superintendent of his Mission with great judgment and distinguished ability. He was brought down to the General Hospital, Madras, two months ago suffering from a serious illness, and his passage had been taken to England in the Clan Macintosh. His death is a great loss to the Wesleyan Missionary Society and will be felt by a large number of friends.

THE CATHE... ENTERT...

AT the Town Hall, on Tuesday ... fifty or sixty children of the above schools ... novel and entertaining performance under the ... tion of Miss Franklin. The selection of Mother Goose's fairy and nursery rhymes for representation was most appropriate. The procession of characters was led by five-and-twenty diminutive blackbirds, who after paying their court to the fairy princess, took up their places in rear of the platform to reinforce the chorus of the senior girls. Then followed in close succession all our old familiars from Mother Hubbard in an old-world frock leading a well-fed terrier, to Little Miss Muffitt and her life-like spider; Little Bopeep, and some very life-like piggies who had to run the gauntlet of Dame Hubbard's dog, who doubtless thought them legitimate substitutes for the miss'ng "bone." Altogether there were some fifteen or so of these living pictures ushered into the presence of the Fairy Queen (Miss Madge Ryan) by a sturdy and workmanlike majordoms. As each came forward a verse was well sung by the chorus, and the figures ranged themselves alongside the throne, making as pretty and effective a tableau as we have seen for many a long time. Miss Franklin, Miss Maclean, and the other ladies who were responsible for the dresses, not forgetting Miss Thorpe, who presided at the piano, may congratulate themselves upon the success of the afternoon's performance. A crowded audience shewed their appreciation by hearty repeated applause, which was thoroughly deserved by all concerned. The charming ticket-collectors who expended much care and attention were by no means the least attractive item at this interesting show. They reaped a very fair harvest as a result of their labours, about Rs. 180 being collected in aid of the funds of the school.

THE DHULIA RIOTS.

SEPOYS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

THE following is the text of the information filed in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Dhulia, by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, on behalf of the relatives of the deceased Mahomedans:—(1) Shaikh Alum walad Shaik Kasim; (2) Mohamed Tyab walad Eidoo Hajee; (3) Nasiban; (4) Fairoo walad Ramzan; (5) Budal walad Chamar; (6) Lal Mahomed walad Ramzan; (7) Wazeer walad Deeno; (8) Nember walad Bhula; (9) Tyab Hajee walad Eidoo Hajee; (10) Mahomed walad Hakim Hajee; and (11) Gulam Mahomed walad Rozen—complainants vs. (1) Babu Pandya, sepoy of the Bheel Corps, Khandeish; (2) Cunoo Khoolue, Khandeish; (3) Nanjee Haree, Khandeish; (4) Gazdar walad Parven; (5) Kisen walad Maloo Maratha; (6) Katuria walad Merya Bheel; (7) (Chaphu walad Namia Naik and others, who were present, but whose names are not known to the complainants—accused.

The joint humble petition of the complainants abovenamed, the inhabitants of Dhulia, Mahomedans.

(1.) That on the 1st day of September 1895, being the anniversary of the death of your petitioners' prophet, there was a large gathering of the faithful in the ancient and holy musjid, commonly called "Mulla Musjid," situated in this town (Dhulia), in the locality known as "Juma Dhulia," for the purpose of religious service appointed for that day by the precepts of your petitioners' faith.

(2.) That there were two prayer meetings as usual, one from 12 midday to about 4, and the other from 4 to about 5 p.m. The faithful therefore commenced to gather from 12, and continued to do so till about 4, when their number rose to about 100 at the most. All these persons were gathered when dispersed either within the musjid itself or its premises, all more or less attending to the services then being read.

(3.) From early in the morning a large police force, consisting of several armed sepoys of the Bheel Corps, and of the District Police, with their officers, gathered round about the said musjid, guarding all the entrances thereto with a view to prevent any possible collision between the Mahomedans in the musjid and the Hindus of the town, of which it is alleged they had reasons to fear on account of the Gun

...MINAL SESSIONS.

...e Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court ...erday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury :—

A PROFESSIONAL POISONER PUNISHED.

Kesholal Chotalal, "alias" Babajee Moria, a young Maratha, was charged with having, about a year ago administered a stupefying drug, namely, "dhatura," to Succoo, woman, and five others in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with theft in a building. He was also charged with having, on the 20th June last, administered a stupefying drug to Soondrabai, woman, in order to facilitate the commission of theft, and with theft in a building. He was further charged with having, on the 25th August last, similarly administered "dhatura" to Baiji, woman, and with theft of her ornaments. In all three cases, the prisoner administered "dhatura," and having made the women unconscious, stole their ornaments. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad defended the prisoner.

Mr. Young, in summing up the evidence, said it was the duty of the prosecuting counsel to call before the jury all the witnesses who were examined before the magistrate, unless he believed that statements of any particular witness to be incredible. He had, therefore, called all the witnesses; and yet his learned counsel cross-examined the less important witnesses only. In the first case of Succoo, it was a curious circumstance that prisoner did not partake of the food that he gave to the others. The medical evidence showed that "dhatura" poison was given in food and drink; and it was also a curious circumstance that the prisoner, with his wife, disappeared soon after the poison had been administered. He was not to be found for over a year, a circumstance which pointed to his guilty knowledge. One witness had told the jury that he had seen the accused pluck "dhatura pods. He thought nothing of the fact until he heard of the accused's arrest, and then it occurred to him that the accused must have used the "dhatura," and he went and informed the police. In the second case again, the accused gave a false name, and brought Soondrabai and her brother from their native country to a place in Bombay, and gave them food drugged with "dhatura." Soondrabai's ornaments which the prisoner stole were found not with a Marwaree, but with the prisoner's mother and a panwalla. In the third case, the prisoner gave no name whatever. He hired a room to which he decoyed Baiji, and there drugged her with "dhatura" in food and drink, and robbed her of her ornaments. The prisoner, after his arrest, made statement after statement, in consequence of which the various ornaments which he had robbed from the women were recovered from Marwarees' shops and other places.

Mr. Setalvad, in addressing the jury, said his learned friend had dealt in general observations without shewing to the satisfaction of the jury that the prisoner was the man who had committed the crime. It was not the business of the prisoner to prove that he was innocent, and it was the duty of the prosecution to prove that he was guilty. The man who was called to state that he had seen the prisoner pluck "dhatura" pods, did more harm than good to the case for the prosecution. He proved too much; and his evidence was incredible. Now in the first case, it was stated that the food was prepared by the prisoner's wife, but it was not shown whether the "dhatura" was mixed with the "bhajjias", the "halwa", or the liquor. There was then no proof that the prisoner mixed "dhatura" with any of these articles. There was no trace of the ornaments which were said to be contained in Succoo's box, which was said to have been broken. The little girl who said that somebody trod upon her hand as she was lying asleep and that she saw it was the prisoner who did so, must have been tutored in that way to supply a link in the evidence which was wholly wanting. In the second case, said the learned counsel, there was no proof whether the prisoner or his companion mixed "dhatura" with the food, which was brought by both. In the third case, it was strangethat accused was not questioned about his name and was treated as a friend although he was a perfect stranger. Then the story of Jivi and Narayen was absolutely incredible. They were perfect strangers to the accused, and it was incredible that he should ask them to come and be eyewitnesses of his crime in the case of Baiji of her ornaments. It was probable that Narayen and Jivi had more to do with the offence than they had chosen to admit. Their story was utterly improbable. The evidence of the last witness for the prosecution was most favourable to the accused, for it showed that the accused had been living in Bombay opposite to the house of a policeman, for four months previous to his arrest. Then he was arrested he at once pointed out the shops where he had pledged the ornaments, not with guilty knowedge, but merely to oblige his friends who had entrusted them to him for being pledged. There was a good deal of doubt in the three cases; and as it appeared that there were some persons behind the scenes, the learned counsel asked the jury to give his client the benefit of the doubt.

...said it was not necessary in the case to prove that the prisoner had stolen the ornaments, for he was charged with administering a stupefying drug in order to facilitate the commission of theft. Nor was it necessary to prove what the drug was, because the charge mentioned in general terms a stupefying drug only. The jury had a perfect right to take a general view of the three cases, and if they were not satisfied with any particular case, they would yet have a right to give a verdict of guilty with regard to the other cases, if there were a single case of poisoning. It might be said to be an accident; but where there were a series of such cases, it was for the jury to consider whether the prisoner did not know very well what he was doing. His Lordship said he would deal with the last case first. Having reviewed the circumstances of the case, his Lordship said the Marwarees' evidence shewed that it was the prisoner who sold to him two of the ornaments claimed by Baiji to be her property. It was not likely that the Marwaree made a false entry in his book of the transaction: and it was for the jury to say how for his evidence was reliable. Then there was the evidence of the jemadar, the statement made by the prisoner and his pointing out the Marwaree's shop, where the ornaments were recovered, &c., all these were corroborations of the story of the complainant Baiji, that the prisoner took her to the room, gave her food, made her unconscious and robbed her of her ornaments. It was common in this country for prisoners, when they saw evidence gather round them, to make a statement and point out the property; and it would be preposterous to say, because a prisoner at once shewed where the property was, that it was proof of his innocence. The story told by Narayen Daya, and Jivi was an extraordinary story inconsistent with the case for the prosecution; and his Lordship left it to the jury to consider how far, in their opinion, it was credible. It was incomprehensible why, if the prisoner had poisoned the woman, he should take Daya and Jivi to the room where the woman was lying unconscious. They story was so preposterous on the face of it that anybody could see that it was violently opposed to all common-sense. It was for the jury to say whether the witnesses were giving different accounts of the same story. They might reject it altogether, and act upon the rest of the evidence. Coming to the first case of Succoo, his Lordship said, with reference to a remark made by the counsel for the defence, that the girlchandree appeared to be an intelligent girl, and it was for the jury to say whether she seemed to them to be a tutored witness. Her evidence clearly showed that the prisoner was the person who was responsible for the conditions in which the six persons were found in succoo's house. The symptoms described by the witnesses were the symptoms of "dhatura"poison; and it was for the jury to say whether the prisoner was the only person who could have mixed the poison with the food. Another important thing was the disappearance of the prisoner, together with his wife and child, soon after the commission of the offence. If he was innocent, why did he run away and disappear? The prisoner himself pointed out the Marwaree's shop where Succoo's ornaments were pledged, and where they were recognised. In Succoo's case, even if the prisoner's wife mixed the poison in the food, the prisoner would be equally guilty if he knew that the poison had been mixed. In the second case of Soondrabai, if the jury believed her evidence, it was clear the prisoner must have mixed the poison with the food he gave her and her brother. In her case also, the medical evidence was clear that the symptoms were those of "dhatura" poison. Soondrabai's statement was corroborated by other witnesses, and it was for the jury to say whether they believed the evidence.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of both charges in the first two cases; and guilty of both charges in the third case by a majority of eight to one. His Lordship accepted the verdict of the majority in the third case.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Kesholal Chotalal, you have been found guilty by the jury, unanimously in the first two cases, of the offences of administering a stupefying drug in order to facilitate the commission of theft and of theft in a building; and all but unanimously in the third case. You have been guilty of extremely treacherous and cowardly offences. I have no doubt the jury have arrived at a just and substantially correct verdict; and I have little doubt that you have been a regular professional poisoner. The sentence of the court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for six years.

This being the last case for trial, the Second Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure to land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendencyis particulary valuabl in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathery, delicately perfumed. So by all Chemists Stores

RAILWAY RATES TO BOMBAY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, on the subject of railway rates for produce to Bombay :—

Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, March 27, 1896.

Sir,—With further reference to your letter No. 67 W. R. 173 of 1896, dated 28th January last, and the Chamber's letter of 30th idem, I am directed to forward for submission to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the following remarks regarding the alleged high rates charged on wheat and oilseeds from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Bombay as compared with Calcutta.

2.—The representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in their letter of 25th November, 1895, to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, may be summarised as follows :—

Paras. 1, 2, and 3.—That while accepting the explanations previously furnished by the General Traffic Manager, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as in some measure justifying a slight difference of rates adverse to Bombay, the question is of such importance that further examination and consideration are required.

Para. 4.—That the direction of traffic is entirely governed by the rates charged; that while the figures if received, do not show that any great weight of traffic has been diverted from Bombay to Calcutta, they nevertheless indicate a tendency in that direction, and that the existing adjustment is in favour of Calcutta continuing to gain an increased share of a trade of which Calcutta has hitherto enjoyed an undue proportion.

Paras. 5 and 6.—That the higher freight charged to Bombay as compared with Calcutta now works seriously against Bombay in the Liverpool market; but that with approximately equivalent railway rates for equal distances, not only would the respective positions of Bombay and Calcutta be reversed, but the former would practically attract the entire trade in wheat and seeds from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. It would appear that the Bombay Chamber has based its representation on incorrect premises for the reasons following :—

Firstly—The bulk of the wheat trade which Calcutta derives from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh is not for purposes of export.

Secondly—The export wheat trade is with Continental ports as well as Liverpool, but the Bombay Chamber do not take this into account and compare only sea freights to Liverpool, when showing the cost of laying down in Europe by way of the two ports.

Thirdly—The linseed trade to Calcutta is from producing centres which, although in North-Western Provinces, Bombay cannot expect to touch.

4. During the year 1895 the weight of wheat carried to Calcutta from all stations on the East Indian and connected railways was about 115,000 tons. Of this weight only 50,000 tons were exported, although the exports were far in excess of those of 1894. Calcutta has a large and growing local demand for wheat, to meet which it indents on the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and a reduction in Railway rates to Bombay cannot be expected to affect this traffic.

5. The linseed producing districts that supply Calcutta from the North-Western Provinces are almost exclusively on the section—Dildarnagar to Cawnpore. The Bombay Chamber appears to have overlooked the almost non-existence of linseed on the East Indian Railway above Cawnpore.

6. With regard to cost of exporting via Calcutta and Bombay, my Committee have always believed that the port charges in Calcutta are much dearer than in Bombay, but the Bombay Chamber makes them the same." The Bengal Chamber has been invited to prepare a similar comparison of laying down wheat to that given in the letter now being remarked upon, but this is not yet ready.

7. Continental ports and the freight to them should be given equal consideration with Liverpool. Bombay, it would seem, sent 65,183 tons to Great Britain, and 60,000 tons to Foreign Europe during the year ended 31st December, 1895, and freights to the Continent are from 5 to 8 shillings per ton in favour of Bombay. Calcutta despatched 4,149 tons of wheat to Continental Europe during the same period as compared with 48,000 tons to Great Britain. The total wheat exports from Bombay for 1895 were 123,000 tons, and from Calcutta 50,000 tons.

8. With regard to the rates charged for grain and seeds from Cawnpore, Agra, and Delhi to Calcutta and Bombay, it appears to the Committee of the Chamber, that the East Indian Railway has great advantages in cheap coal, easy gradients and large up traffic from Calcutta, so that it is in a position to work traffic much cheaper to Calcutta than either the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Bombay. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the Bengal and North-Western Railway are both equally placed with the East Indian Railway as regards easy gradients.

The Committee of this Chamber learn that the Indian Midland Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway in conjunction have recently reduced their rates for wheat and other grains when despatched from stations on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway via Cawnpore to Bombay, from 11 annas to 9 annas 2 pies per maund, but it should be stated that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway charge for grain and seeds booked over that line in the direction of Cawnpore the same mileage as than charged when booking via Moghal Serai for Calcutta; they have declined to quote from Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway stations within the area from which traffic might be expected to be consigned to Bombay the same mileage charge up to Cawnpore as is charged when booking from stations the same distance from Moghal Serai, or to make any lower charges for Bombay traffic than those now in force, which are higher, my Committee understand, than the charges levied from some of the principal despatching stations by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company before the line was taken over by Government, the special reduced rates for grain and seeds to Bombay that were formerly quoted via Cawnpore have been cancelled by the State Railway Administration and enhanced charges levied in through booking with the Indian Midland Railway for Bombay traffic, while the former special rates in force in through booking with the East Indian Railway via Moghal Serai to Howrah remain unaltered. My Committee, however, recognise that towards Calcutta the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway has river competition to contend with, and that rates must be low to keep traffic from the Ganges river.

10. It would, therefore, appear from a review of the considerations herein set forth that under existing conditions Bombay is not really less favourably treated than Calcutta with regard to its export trade in wheat and seeds, and that a reduction of railway freights towards Bombay could not be expected to have any appreciable influence in diverting the traffic from the channels now followed.

11. Moreover, if the lines serving Bombay were to introduce rates lower than those now prevailing, it would only be reasonable and natural for the East Indian Railway to reply with a corresponding reduction on Calcutta traffic. Such a war of rates would only be justified or permitted if it could be shown that the existing tariffs are excessive or so high as to constitute a bar to the traffic, and no attempt has been made to maintain that the rates now levied are unnecessarily profitable to the Railways concerned.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) G. W. L. CAINE,
Acting Secretary.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Clemesha, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Black, Surgn-Lt, Punjab, I M S, on duty, from England.

APRIL 19.

Scott, Lt, Bengal, R Sussex Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad.

APRIL 20.

Maitland, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Yorks, on leave, from Ranikhet.
Bury, Surgn-Major, Po, A M S, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 22.

Clemesha, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Shillong.
Wilson, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Calcutta.
Robertson, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1896.

There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Headquarters this evening at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1896.

1. Bombay Command Order, No. 217, dated 17th April, 1896 is published for information.

The undermentioned have passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations, India Vol IX, as noted opposite their names :—

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Lce Sergeant C Anding, Corporal E Baird, Corporal W. Walmsley, Lce Corporal O. M. P. Clyne, Lance-Corporal R. W. Paxton, Lce Corporal G. Quintabe, Volunteers A. H. Cuffedowns, F. Gough, J. O'Connor, W. J. Craggs, J. X. D'Souza, F. H. English, J. E. Raymond, W. Limpus, C. D'Souza, A. B. Colkers, H. E. Prescott, J. A. Andeen, R. C. Keating, A. F. Theodore, A. Mason, E. Coutts, and W. D. Prince, 21th March 1896, Para. 99 Army Regulations, India, Volume IX.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOYCOTTING LANCASHIRE GOODS.

THE promoters of the movement to boycot Lancashire goods seem, in the opinion of the "Indian Spectator," to be losing their heads. Our contemporary says: "A meeting of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha—newly constituted it should be remembered of Messrs. anti-social-reform "wallah" and Co:—resolved to send a deputation to the Bombay mill-owners and merchants, requesting them to join the movement and extend it amongst their servants and workmen by selling to them native cloth cheaper than they would otherwise do. A nice attempt indeed to encourage native industry by asking merchants and traders to undergo positive loss in their business. We are afraid the boycotting movement is going into the hands of men who know not its economical functions and utility. It was started with the intention of returning tit for tat and bringing Lancashire back to a sense of justice and common goodness. It has now been put forward as a powerful means of promoting the growth of old and new industries amongst us. The real way to do this is not understood. Those who dare point it out are held up to abuse and charged with being unpatriotic. The boycotters thus seem to be on the high road to doing positive mischief and bringing upon them unnecessary brow-beating and discomfiture.

THE LATE LAW MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The native papers generally regret the severance of Sir Alexander Miller's connection with this country. Says the "Indian Spectator": "We can but echo the regret expressed by some of our Calcutta contemporaries in parting with Sir A. Miller. As Law Member to the Government of India that gentleman can hardly be said to have proved all that he expected to prove himself. And no one is more conscious of the shortcoming than Sir Alexander himself. But, as we have explained more than once in these columns, the Government of the country has become too strong, on its executive side, to allow the head of the Legislative Department to be more than an adviser in legal matters. Our Law Member has the least power of initating legislation, and such initiative as he takes is watched with something like jealousy. On the whole, therefore, it takes a strong personality, an intimate knowledge of our affairs and a very favourable combination of circumstances, for one in his position to leave his mark behind. To what extent Sir A. Miller has been enabled to do this, it is too early yet to say. But that he has worked manfully to promote the interests of law and order, and to stand up by the weak as against the strong, cannot be gainsaid even by his opponents. In his unofficial capacity Sir A. Miller has succeeded in making himself widely popular. His generous impulses, with a desire to see justice done to the people of India in every direction, could hardly fail to be appreciated even in quarters least likely to give credit for good intentions."

BAGATELLE GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

Adverting to a recent decision on bagatelle gambling, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: "The very elaborate and learned decision of Mr. E. H. Dastur in the case in which a Mahomedan was convicted and fined a hundred rupees for keeping a bagatelle table for the purpose of gambling will be received with general satisfaction. Many of the Mahomedans of lower grades have, of late, opened rooms in some of the most populous parts of the town where people are allowed to gamble in open daylight, the medium adopted for gambling being a bagatelle table, which is ordinarily considered a game of "skill" and not of "chance." No doubt, as contended by the counsel for the accused, the instruments, such as the bagatelle table and the balls, belong to the game of "skill"; but they were so used by the accused and his associates as to reduce them to a game of "chance" and to bring them within the four corners of the law. The bagatelle game is so extensively carried on in the town that hundreds and thousands of people throng these gambling dens both day and night, and these rooms, besides being so many places of resort for criminal classes, attract many poor workmen who are ruined for life in their vain endeavour to make their living without the sweat of their brow. This kind of gambling has been carried on in Bombay too long, and it is therefore a matter of great satisfaction that it has received a death-blow at the hands of Mr. Dastur. There are about a hundred such establishments in the town, and it will require a great amount of vigilance on the part of the police to see that their doors are effectually closed against men of gambling propensities."

"BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL."

The native papers accept Dr. Waters' lecture on the above subject as both interesting and instructive as well as sympathetic in spirit. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: "The lecture by Dr. Waters on "Bombay the Beautiful" will perhaps for ever serve the natives of India as a manifesto furnishing an effective reply to those who level charges at their door upon India as the land of diseases and death without affording any of the comforts and luxuries which they enjoy in their English homes. Dr. Waters is so the condition of life in this country that he seems to believe that if the Anglo-Indians only observed moderation as regards their food and drink, their duration of life in this country would not in any way suffer in comparison with that of their brethern in Europe. During the twenty-five years of his sojourn in this country, Dr. Waters has observed many changes which have materially conduced towards the comforts and luxuries of life, and it can fairly be inferred from the very glowing picture drawn by him of the city and its surroundings that the lot of the present Anglo Indians is infinitely better than those who came to India in days gone by when there were hardly any means of communication in the country." The "Native Opinion" observes: "We have been treated during the last few days to two very able and elaborate discourses from Professor Gokhale of the Fergusson College at the tenth annual meeting of the Graduates' Association, in which almost all the educational topics now uppermost have been discused—the other by Dr. Waters, on this city, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The latter was a very interesting and instructive discourse and well-worthy of perusal by every resident of Bombay. The learned doctor is highly charmed with it and a very hopeful of still greater future for it. He has been staying here for the last quarter of a century and thus had ample opportunities to form a competent judgment." The "Independent" states: "The very interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Waters last Tuesday evening at the Sasoon Mechanics' institute on "Bombay the beautiful," was as sincere tribute of the just estimation from one who is known to see in our city and its citizens, and for the matter of that our country and its countrymen, much to like and admire, much to ponder upon and remember, much to take lessons from and profit by them. Dr. Waters is an unprejudiced Anglo-Indian, at heart a well wisher of the natives, and by instinct a liberal minded man. So, when such a man gets an opportunity to speak or write on topics pertaining to the country and its people, his utterances do not only become interesting, but also suggestive. And suggestive the lecture that he delivered the other evening was, will be admitted by all who have heard it or read it in the English dailies. Bombay's beauties do not require now any recommendation. They have been extolled and sung in prose and verse by many an alien and many a foreigner, in language or strain more beautiful and rapturous than the one in which Dr. Waters had couched his quota of praise. So, merely enumerating the beauties of Bombay would not have counted for much. But the things which have enlivened it are his own personal views on men, things and condition of Bombay, old and new, and the inferences, suggestive as well as condemnatory that he has drawn from them."

MEDICAL REFORM IN INDIA.

Most of the vernacular newspapers are of opinion that each and every medical reform, in favour of which the public meeting convened by the Presidency Association for the purpose, passed resolutions the other day, are of vital importance from the financial, the educational, and the practical standpoints of view. The "Indian Spectator" remarks: "It is an anomaly that there should be two medical services in the Army, one for the European portion and the other for the Native. The experiences derived from practice amongst the one, ought surely to be valuable for practice amongst the other, when both are living under the same conditions of soil, sun, and atmosphere. It is primarily still to confine the professorships in our medical colleges only to doctors trained up for service amongst the military, and to reserve for them exclusively all the fat appointments in the Civil Medical Service. Talent anywhere displayed ought to be recognized and ought to havean opening to the highest positions, in the command of the State. Equally important is the demand for an improvement in the status of our subordinate medical service." The "Gujerati" states: "The meeting elected Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee as its delegate to England to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure and to represent its views before the British public. It was pointed out by Mr. N. V. Gokhale that the Indian government was as a rule not prepared to initiate even an urgent reform unless the propelling power was supplied from England. Hence the necessity of deputing Dr. Bahadurjee to England. He has studied the question more thoroughly than any other Indian, and completely identified himself with it in spite of abuse and unscrupulous criticism. As a delegate of the Bombay Millowners' Association, he was instrumental in preventing stringent factory legislation being foisted upon India. His dogged perseverance and dauntless moral courage are a guarantee that he is not likely to be deterred by difficulties with which he is sure to be confronted in England." The "Maratha" states: "Dr. Bahadurji of Bombay must be given the credit of bringing the question of Medical Reform within the range of practical politics. The question has now been thoroughly threshed out and definite proposals for improvement of the medical administration of the country have been made by competent authorities like Dr. Hart. Dr. Bahadurji has been hammering at it for the last four or five years and it is now proposed by associations in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to send him to England to give evidence before the Royal Commission and to press upon the attention of the English public the necessity for doing away with the huge monopoly of the Indian Medical Service. The enormity of the evil is being gradually recognized, but still it has not yet attracted sufficient attention from the general public. The evil is so great and transparent that only a statement of it is sufficient to enable every one to admit it."

JEYPORE IMPERIAL TRANSPORT CORPS.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

THE other morning there was a large gathering on the parade-ground of the Jeypore Imperial Transport Corps, to witness the ceremony of bestowing on Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Bahadur, Commandant of the Corps, the Star of the Order of British India. The men were drawn up in the form of a hollow square in front of a platform, upon which were the Resident, Colonel Law, Colonel Tate, and other European gentlemen. H. H. theMaharaja, who is justly proud of the corps, was represented by Rai Bahadur Babu K. C. Mukerjee, C.I.E., Raj Bahadur Thakuran Govind Singh, and other members of the Council; and besides there were a large number of native gentlemen also present, who evinced the greatest interest in all that went on.

Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai who looked every inch a gallant soldier, took his place in the centre of the square. Then men who surrounded him were smart and capable-looking, and presented a striking contrast to the rather battered appearance they had on the morning when we welcomed them back from the Chitral campaign the scene of their splendid services rendered to Government. They were now assembled to witness Colonel Law confer an honour on their leader for the distinguished manner in which he had done his duty in that campaign. Colonel Law spoke in English as follows :—

"Colonel Tate, Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rae, Bahadur and Officers and men of the Jeypore Imperial Transport Corps :—Under instructons from the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, and with the approval of H. H. the Maharaja, I have to-day to perform the pleasing duty of presenting to Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Superintendent of this fine corps, the Star of the Order of British India, which, in acknowledgment of a series of distinguished services culminating with the command of his corps during the recent Chitral expedition, the Government of India has recently conferred upon him.

"Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rae has served in the Government Transport Department for about 20 years, during which he has seen service on the following occasions, viz :—

"1. The Afghan War of 1879-80, including the siege of Sherpur, under Colonel (now General) Sir Robert Low, Director-General of Transport.

"2. The Eastern Soudan (Suakim) Campaign of 1885, under Colonel Sir Benjamin Brownhead.

"3. The Burmah Campaign of 1887-88, for his services in which he was awarded the title of 'Rae Bahadur.

"4. The Black Mountain Expedition of 1888.

"5. His services were placed at the disposal of the Jeypore Durbar at the end of December 1890, since when he has had entire superintendence of the Jeypore Imperial Service Corps. He accompanied the corps, and served with it throughout the Chitral Relief Expedition.

That is a record of which any man may be proud, and I congratulate Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rae most cordially on the further evidence Government has shown of their appreciation of his worth in bestowing on him the decoration I am now to hand over to him.

"I congratulate his Highness the Maharaja on having secured the services of such an excellent officer for the command of his Imperial Service Corps, and I congratulate you, officers and men, on the honour conferred on your Commandant, an honour that he will be the first to admit is your own willing obedience to his directing hand won for him. Yes, my men, you everyone of you may claim you self a share in the honour awarded to your Superintendent, for in honouring him the Government has honoured the Corps. May all of you follow his example in his energy, his zeal, his honesty and his loyalty, and may the Rai Bahadur Sahib long live to wear the decoration which I have now the honour to present to him."

On the conclusion of this speech Rai Bhawanee Sahaya, Financial Member of Council, stepped down from the platform, took his place in the centre of the square, and read the same speech in Hindustani. There after Colonel Law, the Resident, accompanied by Colonel Tate, came down from the platform, and tied the Order round Dhanpat Rae's neck. This concluded the ceremony. The morning was cool and pleasant, and the large concourse of people seemed greatly delighted with the highly successful proceedings.—"Pioneer."

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

WITHIN the last few days three duels have taken place in Berlin, in one of them one of the parties lost his life. The insufficiency of the rules by which the so-called code of honour forces men in official positions to commit an offence against the criminal law is (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") again well shown in one of the cases, in which a man who has been robbed of his wedded happiness was shot into the barxaln when he called to account the man whom he suspected of being the seducer. This case is as follows :—

Dr. Zenker, a barrister, came about four years ago to Potsdam. He was thirty-five years of age, and was a great favourite both as a man and as a lawyer. He had been married for several years to a lady from the Lower Rhine, and had two children—a boy and girl. His wedded life was some time ago clouded over by an acquaintance made by his wife at the seaside with a naval lieutenant, Von Kettelhodt, of the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Dr. Zenker accused Von Kettelhodt of misconduct with his wife, and she left Potsdam about nine months ago for Detmold, where she is still with her children. Dr. Zenker herein sues for a divorce. He, in the meanwhile, thought he had got full proofs of the charge against the lieutenant, but the latter denied it on his word of honour. Dr. Zenker, who is a Lieutenant in the 11th Landwehr Regt., now challenged Lieut. Von Kettelhodt to a duel with pistols. The meeting took place near Potsdam, Von Kettelhodt coming all the way from Kiel for the purpose, accompanied by several naval officers, who, some of them, acted as seconds. The surgeon was Dr. Zenker's brother. It was stipulated that the duel was to go on till one of the combatants was disabled. At the fourth exchange Dr. Zenker was shot in the lungs, and died immediately. The worst of the matter is that the military court of honour expressly consented to the duel, though such affairs are, at least formally, prohibited.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th April, compared with the Statement of 7th April, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 7, Rs.	A.	P.	April 14, Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,52,69,168	4	9	2,31,62,654	4	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,57,23,041	10	4	5,11,11,726	10	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,78,686	0	1	5,92,653	2	3
Sundries	25,94,274	10	4	25,59,312	4	11
	Rs. 10,79,15,170	9	6	10,50,76,412	5	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	54,76,280	0	0	51,51,270	0	0
Other authorised Investm.	43,67,184	0	0	44,03,894	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities						
Credits do do.	1,98,72,773	0	6	1,81,40,217	12	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,36,95,702	5	11	1,31,94,604	10	3
Balances with other Banks	3,56,87,970	11	8	3,51,07,877	5	3
Bullion	6,26,086	13	4	7,47,085	1	1
Dead Stock	3,251	10	8	3,171	12	11
Stamps	13,12,896	3	4	13,17,529	14	8
Sundries	10,911	11	0	10,553	10	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	14,97,681	0	3	13,97,141	13	10
Do. at Branches	80,42,607	0	4	74,36,381	6	2
	1,75,19,966	0	0	1,75,32,282	5	6
	Rs. 10,79,15,170	9	6	10,50,76,412	5	11

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to April 14, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,28,333	Dec.
Do. at Branches	10,78,291	do.
Other Deposits	13,11,235	do.
Post Bills	1,13,973	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	14,701	Inc.
Loans	12 32 556	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,97,068	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,80,093	do.
Cash at Head Office	2,06,276	do.
Do. at Branches	12,316	Inc.

MESSRS. LONGMAN and Co., will shortly publish Mr. E. F. Knight's Madagascar in War Time," giving a full account of last year's expedition. Mr. Knight, who knows, and has written upon South Africa and the mountain borderland between India, Afghanistan, and Asiatic Russia, has gone as war correspondent to the Soudan. His book on Madagascar contains many illustrations.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW and Co. will publish shortly, the Life and Letters of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Mr. J. T. Morse; as also Mr. William Black's one-volume story "Briseis," and Mr. Alfred Clark's novel, "The Finding of Lot's Wife." In the preparation of this book on Holmes Mr. Morse has had the help of the Autocrat's family.

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TURF TOPICS.

IT is admitted on all hands that the flat-racing season opens this year in England under particularly favourable conditions. The great thing to be primarily noted is the nature of the support which the Turf secures, and the outlook in this direction can only be gratifying to the lover of the sport. The Prince of Wales leads the way, and his prospects of success are generally regarded as specially bright. No prominent supporter of racing can be said to have disappeared; for the withdrawal of the Duke of Beaufort and of Lord Bradford took place some time since. The rumoured succession of the Duke of Devonshire was a false alarm, and it is satisfactory to observe that a number of two-yr-olds are entered for various races in his name. Freed from the cares of office, Lord Rosebery appears inclined to occupy himself with his horses more than he has done of late; and unless Lord Derby has had luck, he should occupy a better place in the list of winning owners than he has did 1895. It was noted, in summarising the events of last season, that a very large majority of the best young horses are the property of owners who race for pure sport and seldom or never bet, a condition of affairs that is in striking contrast to that which existed a few years back, when many of the chief owners gambled heavily—and for the most part suffered more or less severely in consequence. Another feature of the season that has just begun is the promise it affords of International sport. Several American owners have sent, or are about to send, their representatives to run in England, not in the wretched class of races in which, with scarcely an exception, American horses figured last year, but for handicaps of the best known stakes which are open to horses in what are known as the "Classic" events. During the last season no fewer than 3088 horses ran under Jockey Club Rules, and this does not include competitors in races under the Rules of the National Hunt Committee, a body that governs the Turf from the end of November to almost the end of March, and, moreover, exercise sway over a great many steeple-chases, hurdle-races, and "National Hunt" flat-races which encroach far into both ends of what is distinguished as the legitimate season. The number quoted is far in advance of any previous year—there were 2303 runners in 1891; 2,559 in 1892; 2,702 in 1893; 2377 in 1894, and as just noted this grew to 3088 last season. Including competitors under National Hunt rules, this means a near approach to 4000 runners in the year. No doubt, racing is much overdone. There is an undue amount of it, an inevitable consequence being that many wretchedly bad horses are kept in training on the off chance of picking up some small stake when conditions are favourable. It is not quite the case that every horse has his own boy, still a number of horses are kept in more or less active training and for one reason or another do not run throughout the season, and reckoning trainers, "head lads," boys, and persons employed in some capacity about the stables, the 4000 horses employ at least an equal number of attendants. This is far from exhausting the list of those who derive livelihood from the Turf. Men and boys employed in numerous breeding establishments have to be considered: saddlers and makers of horse furnishings and the army of those who are occupied in growing and providing food. The travelling of horses, of those in charge of them, and of the multitude who go to see races is another item in the bill, and the prosperity of many towns is largely dependent upon the money brought into them and spent by visitors to the race meetings. Against all this—and the healthy enjoyment and knowledge of equine lore serviceable in other departments of stable life is a great consideration—is to be set a certain amount of mischief occasioned by the fact that the Turf affords very ready facilities for gambling; though it is not to be supposed that men who are smitten by the mania would not find equal facilities in various other directions, were this particular temptation removed.

The Lincolnshire Handicap resulted in the victory of a good horse with a weight which had never before been successfully carried in the race. Clorane's win with the heavy burden of 9st 4lb was most nearly approached when, with 8st 11lb on his back, The Rejected won in 1890, and in some quarters a misapprehension on the subject evidently exists, it being supposed that when The Rejected eclipsed previous performances the minimum weight of the handicap was 5st 7lb, so that in fact the two achievements are parallel. This is not the case, as the regulation which raised the lowest weight to 6st was in force in 1889. Clorane, a son of Castlereagh and May Girl, is one of the Irish-bred horses which have done so well in England if late years

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. JOHN LANE will shortly publish a volume of papers which Eugene Field, the American poet, had in hand at the time of his death. It is entitled The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac, and may be described as reflections on Field's experiences as a book-hunter. His sister, who writes an introduction, dwells upon his amiable characteristic in this direction, and remarks pathetically that he died with all his treasured volumes surrounding him. An indication of the nature of the essays is given by such titles as Booksellers and Printers, Old and New, and The Luxury of Reading in Bed.

Soon after Easter Mr. Murray was to publish the revised issue, which Professor Judd has been preparing, of Lyell's Students' Elements of Geology. Sir Charles Lyell published his large work on the elements of geology in the year 1838, and various editions subsequently appeared. His smaller volume for students, which Dr. Judd has now largely re-written, was based upon the bigger book. Dr. Judd was a pupil of Lyell, and he undertook the present revision at the request of the great scientist's nephew, Sir Leonard Lyell, M.P. The volume is brought up to date in a scientific sense, and is fully illustrated.

The final two volumes of the Barras Memoirs, to be issued by Messrs. Osgood, have a pen portrait of the ex-Director by M. Duruy. In this he treats Barras about as severely as Barras in the memoirs treats Josephine and other people of his time. After the 18th Brumaire, Barras is not directly mixed up with the events that he narrates, but he remains, none the less, the best-informed observer of what happens. The story of his end is told by Alexandre Dumas in Mes Memoires, and is here reproduced by M. Duruy, who, as is known, edits the memoirs. Mr. Charles Roche has not had an easy task in translating them into English, and he has devoted much pains to it.

The preparation of The Paget Papers is finished, and the book may be looked for within the next few weeks. It is edited by Sir Augustus Paget, our late Ambassador at Vienna, and has a series of notes by Mrs. J.R. Green. The two volumes ought to throw a good deal of fresh light on the earlier Napoleonic wars, and indeed it is certain they will do so. Sir Arthur Paget, whose dispatches, private letters, and memoirs are here given, represented England at different foreign Courts during that remarkable period. All this material has come down in the Paget family, and now Sir Arthur's son—it has been a family of ambassadors—is giving it to the public.

Mr. Heinemann is publishing an English catalogue of the Museo del Prado at Madrid similar to the one which is issued some little time ago of the Accademia, at Venice. It appears that the great Spanish gallery boasts of none but a Spanish catalogue, and English, French, or German travellers are not as a rule able to do much with the vernacular. This English volume is not meant to compete with the learned Spanish work, but is intended simply for the practical use of travellers. These continue in increasing numbers to go to the temple of Velasquez and Murillo, and hence the book which Mr. E. Lawson compiles is likely to have a fairly wide welcome.

Mr. E. A. Vizetelly has received the final proofs of Zola's new novel Rome, which he is translating into English, Messrs. Chatto and Windus will have the book ready for publication on May 11, the same day as the French edition appears. It will run to about five hundred pages, and will thus be one of the longest novels that Zola has written. Of his recent books translated into English, it seems that The Downfall has the largest and the steadiest sale. Indeed, it is thought that this work has gone far to establish a permanent and somewhat unique position among English readers.

Interesting portraits will be given in the two volumes which are to commence the new series of Nineteenth Century Classics, Carlyle's Sartor Resartus is to have a photogravure of the Sage, from Mrs. Cameron's portrait. In the case of Matthew Arnold's Atlantic at Rome, and Other Poems, the photogravure will be a reproduction of Mr. G. F. Watts's painting. Mr. Clement Shorter, of course, edits the series, and it is published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Bowden. Than the first half of this century, no period, it is pointed out, has produced more books which it is essential for our age to read. The present series is meant to give us the classics of the century in an attractive form, and Mr. Shorter thinks he has secured the best men to provide introductory essays.

As has been stated, it was the intention of Prince Krapotkine when in Paris to have arranged for the publication of certain manuscripts he has ready. These manuscripts, it may be added, are three in number, and are respectively entitled "L'Appui Mutuel, L'Integration des Industries, and Un Siecle d'Attente. Paul Marguerittte's next book will be a volume of short stories. Title: L'Eau qui dort. Four character sketches by the veteran statesman and author, Jules Simon, are to appear shortly. The Quatre Portraits—the title of the book—are those of Lamartine, a writer who is attracting renewed attention in France just now; Cardinal Lavigerie, for his anti-slavery propaganda; Ernest Renan, and the German Emperor, with whom Jules Simon has come into personal contact. The volume will be completed by a reprint of the speech delivered by its author on the occasion of the centenary of the French Institute.

In the course of the month will appear, under the title La Bibliophile qui passe, a small volume of interest to book-collectors. The author is Jules Le Petit, and his subject is the late Comte de Lignerolles, the famous French collector. Another work of interest to bibliographists that is nearly ready is Les Keepsakes et les Annuaires Illustres del'Epoque Romantique. The volume is by B. H. Gausseron, and will be illustrated by numerous reproduction of title-pages and bindings. The third volume of the memoirs of the Marechal de Castellane is to be published in a few days. It covers the years 1831-1847. M. Jacques Parmentier, professor at the College of Poitiers, has finished a history of education in England from the earliest times down to the beginning of the present century. The Viscount Melchior de Voge, of the French Academy, has ready a volume of essays. Its title is to be Devant le Siecle, and among the subjects treated are Marshal Ney, the Duchesse de Broglie, Marshal Canrobert, Taine, and the Pasteur legacy.

Under the title Le Monde Socialiste, M. Leon de Seilhac is to issue a brochure giving a concise but complete account of the various groups into which the French Socialists are divided, a summary of their respective programmes, and a description of the political organisation of the party as a whole. Emile Zola's new novel, Rome, will appear in volume form early in May. Forthcoming French novels:—Le Chemin de la Paix, by Jean Ricard; Gog in two volumes, by Catulle Mendes; La Margotte, by Georges de Peyrebrune; La Gueruse, by Georges Lene veu Ames Tendres, by Rene Maizeroy; Mauvaise Etoile, by Georges Pradel; Ange on Demon, by Gonna; Autour d'un Million, by Jules Hoche.

A Paris correspondent writes: The serial publication of Les Maitres de l'Affiche (Imprimerie Chaix), or The Masters of Pictorial Hoardings, continues. It gives in a portable form the gems of the collection made by Lord Carnorvon, who is an amateur of the intensely and peculiarly Parisian art of Cheret, Willette, Czals, and Beggarstaff. The album has the advantage of being handy. One needs a house as spacious as Highclere Castle to store the originals. Admirers of Veriain will see one of the best portraits, if not the best, ever done of him in the last number. Veriain is at the Exhibition of the Hundred scanning a picture. His object is to carry away a lasting impression of a thing of beauty. A wealthy dilletante is behind him, who looks on idly through an eye-glass. Willette's contribution is a poetic sketch taken in the wings of a theatre when preparations are going forward for a pantomime. The eye of genius and the skilled hand that answers to it transfigures the sordid den where the clown and other personages of the extravaganza are robbing and yet truth is never lost sight of. Cheret perhaps is the most Parisian of the masters of the hoardings. His women have the nervosity, the life, the sparkle, the grace, that one so often sees behind counters and in studios here, and rarely in the fashionable salons. Cheret has lightness and chic, and goes to the very verge of extravagance, but manages not to cross the line. He is not, however, more original than Willett, but may be said to have invented the art of which they both are masters.

A Paris correspondent writes: M. Huon de Penanster, Conservative Senator for the Cotes du Nord, has brought out an instructive volume on the conspiracy of the year XI. and the year XII., that is to say, of the plot in which Pichegru and Georges Cadoudal were said to be engaged. The author belongs to an ancient Breton family, part of which "emigrated" in the Revolution. There are valuable family archives from which he has drawn many documents. He has also ransacked the public records and other rich sources of information. The result is that he shows that Pichegru was murdered in prison, and that the case against the Duc d'Enghien rested on the wilful substitution by the Prefect of Police of the name of Dumouriez for an obscure person of the name of Thumery. There was not a single conspiracy against Napoleon but those of the Picot, or Infernal machine affair, and of General Malet. All the others were for different reasons got up by the police, and the principal ones with Bonaparte's complicity. He pretended not to know how they were fabricated. Fouche "discovered" plots to make believe he was a necessary man. Savary and Dumarest, the Secretary-General of the Police, hoodwinked Drake, the active and credulous English Minister at Munich, into being their unconscious agent. He thought when they were using him as a tool that he was obtaining information about the Emperor's intended invasion of England. Napoleon himself dictated the misleading letters intended for this diplomatist, and chose the spies who were to be in relation with him. Drake was a friend of Wickham, another diplomatist, whose sudden disappearance is an unsolved mystery. It was an imprudent letter Drake was inveigled into writing about one Thumery, an emigre attached to the staff of the Prince de Conde, that sealed the fate of the Duc d'Enghien, the name of Thumery being altered into that of General Dumouriez.

NOTICES.

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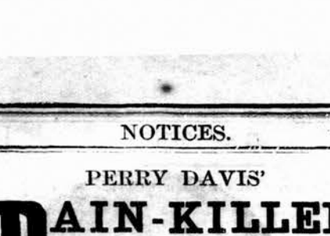

1/2 2/3 3/6 per bottle
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For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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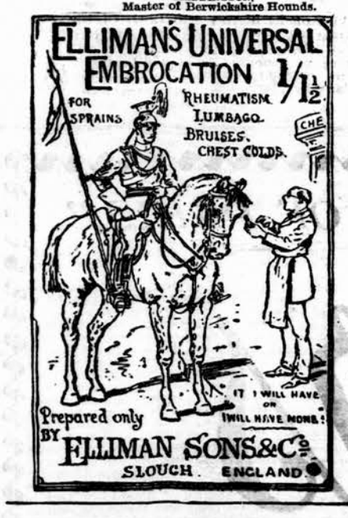
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½


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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
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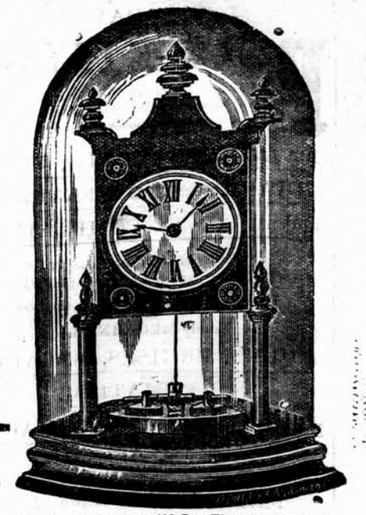

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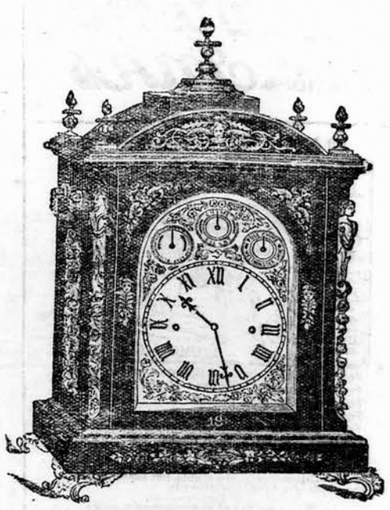

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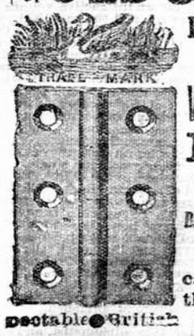

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